The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1863. NO. 28.

Terms.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stahle, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Fresh Groceries,

NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet laid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

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April 15, 1861.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G. CARR.

York st., Gettysburg, Dec. 29, '62. 3m

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday, Jan. 5th, 1863, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave Hanover	Leave Junction
1st Train at 10, A. M.	1st Train at 11, A. M.
2d do. at 4.30, P. M.	2d do. at 8.30, P. M.

The 10 A. M. train connects at Junction for Baltimore, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Harrisburg. The 4.30 P. M. train makes connection for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, and the West.

D. E. TRONE, Agent.

Hanover, Jan. 19, 1863.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner.
CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.

April 1, 1862.

The Muse.

WAR.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

THE DEVIL.
Well met, good friend, I sought thee even now.
THE SPIRIT OF WAR.
And wherefore greet me with a frowning brow?
Art not content with what I have achieved?
Have I not filled the orders I received?
Have I not scourged the land from shore to shore,
Until its shuddering waters blush with gore;
Until the air is rife with dying groans;
And the earth big with dead men's mouldering bones;
Till night is weary of the widow's wail,
And human sorrow is an idle tale?
THE DEVIL.
Aye, thou hast done all this, and more, I know.
And yet, methinks, thy steps move wond'rous slow.
The earth has well nigh made around the sun
Two revolutions since the work begun
In this fair land, and yet there is but little done.
What are the boasted trophies in thy train?
Bethink thee now: a hundred thousand slain;
A path of desolation here and there;
The sounds of battle dying in the air;
Fair homes despoiled; the voice of woe and wail;
These give me no sensation—all are stale!
On, on; nor stay thy devastating tread
Till thou canst count me full a million dead.
Spoil their highways, burn hamlet, village, town;
Sack their fair cities, tear their churches down;
Where there are homes to waste or hearts to feel,
Send forth the flaming fagot, flashing steel;
Plow up their fertile fields with shot and shell,
Make their fair land the vestibule of hell.
On, on! I long to see the infernal play—
In Hades it shall be a holiday!
On, over hill and valley, river, plain,
Where there is life pour thou the leaden rain;
Leave them no remnant of their lustful wealth,
No trust in God, no love, hope, strength, nor health;
Bring ruin, desolation on the land,
Till famine stalk from ocean strand to strand;
And men shall stand by their uncoffined dead,
And vex the ear of Heaven with cries for bread.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

Including His Military Operations from the Time of the Evacuation of Harrison's Landing to the Close of the Battle of Antietam, when Lee was Driven Out of Maryland.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a preliminary report of the military operations under my charge since the evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

The measure directed by the General-in-Chief was executed successfully, with entire safety to my command and its material, between the 14th and 19th of August. The line of withdrawal selected was that of the month of the Chickahominy, Williamsburg and Yorktown. Upon this line the main body of the army, with all its train, was moved, Heintzelman's corps crossing the Chickahominy at Jones' bridge, and covering by its march the movement of the main column. The passage of the Lower Chickahominy was effected by means of a batteau bridge two thousand feet in length. The transfer of the army to Yorktown was completed by the 19th of August. The embarkation of the troops and material at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe was at once commenced, and as rapidly as the means of transportation admitted everything was sent forward to Acquia creek and Alexandria. No mere sketch of an undertaking of such magnitude, and yet of so delicate a military character will suffice to do justice. I must now, however, content myself with a simple notice of it, deferring a full description for my official report of the campaign before Richmond—a labor which I propose to undertake as soon as events will afford me the necessary time. Justice to the achievements of the Army of the Potomac and the brave men who composed it requires that the official record of that campaign should be prepared with more care than circumstances have hitherto permitted me to bestow upon it. The delay will not have been felt as injurious to the public interest, inasmuch as by frequent reports from time to time I have kept the department advised of events as they occurred.

I reached Acquia creek with my staff on the 24th of August, reported my arrival, and asked for orders. On the 27th of August I received, from the General-in-Chief, permission to proceed to Alexandria, where I at once fixed my headquarters.—The troops composing the Army of the Potomac were meanwhile ordered forward to reinforce the army under General Pope. So complete was this order carried out that on the 30th of August I had remaining under my command only a camp guard of about one hundred men. Everything else had been sent to reinforce General Pope.—In addition, I exhausted all the means at my disposal to forward supplies to that officer, my own headquarters' teams being used for that purpose.

Upon the unfortunate issue of that campaign I received an intimation from the General-in-Chief that my services were desired for the purpose of arranging for the defence of the capital. They were at once cheerfully given, although, while awaiting definite instructions at Alexandria, I had endeavored, as just seen, to promote a favorable result in the operations then pending, and had thus contributed, though indirectly, yet as far as I could, to the defence of Washington. On the 2d of September the formal order of the War Department placed me in command of the fortifications of Washington "and of all the troops for the defence of the capital." On the 1st of September I had been instructed that I had nothing to do with the troops engaged in active operations under General Pope, but that my command was limited to the immediate garrison of Washington. On the next day, however, I was verbally instructed by the President and the General-in-Chief to assume command of Gen. Pope's troops (including my own Army of the Potomac) as soon as they approached the vicinity of Washington, to go out and meet them, and to post them as I deemed best to repulse the enemy and insure the safety of the city.

At this time the task imposed upon me was limited to the dispositions necessary to resist a direct attack of the enemy upon the capital. Such, indeed, was the danger naturally indicated by the defeat of our forces in front. The various garrisons were at once strengthened and put in order, and the troops were disposed to cover all the approaches to the city, and so as to be readily thrown upon threatened points.—New defences were thrown up where deemed necessary. A few days only had elapsed before a comparative security was felt with regard to our ability to resist any attack upon the city. The disappearance of the enemy from the front of Washington, and their passage into Maryland, enlarged the sphere of operations, and made an active campaign necessary to cover Baltimore, prevent the invasion of Pennsylvania and drive them out of Maryland. Being honored with the charge of the campaign, I entered at once upon the additional duties imposed upon me with cheerfulness and trust, yet not without feeling the weight of the responsibilities thus assumed, and being deeply impressed with the magnitude of the issues involved.

Having made the necessary arrangements for the defence of the city in the new condition of things, I pushed forward the First and Ninth corps, under Gens. Reno and Hooker, forming the right wing, under General Burnside, to Leesburg, on the 5th instant; thence the First corps, by Brookville, Cookesville and Ridgeville, to Frederick; and the Ninth corps, by Damascus, on New Market and Frederick. The Second and Eleventh corps, under Gens. Sumner and Williams, on the 6th were moved from Tenallytown to Rockville; thence by Middleburg and Urbana, on Frederick, the Eleventh corps, moving by a lateral road between Urbana and New Market, thus maintaining the communication between the centre and right wing as well as covering the direct route from Frederick to Washington. The Sixth corps, under General Franklin, was moved to Darnestown on the 6th instant, thence by Dawsonville and Barnesville on Buckeystown, covering the road from the mouth of the Monocacy to Rockville, and being in position to connect with and support the centre, should it have been necessary (as was supposed) to force the line of the Monocacy. Couch's division was thrown forward to Offutt's Cross Roads and Poolesville by the river road, thus covering that approach, watching the fords of the Potomac; and ultimately following and supporting the Sixth corps. The objects of these movements was to feel the enemy—to compel him to develop his intentions—at the same time that the troops were in position readily to cover Baltimore or Washington, to attack him should he hold the line of the Monocacy, or to follow him into Pennsylvania if necessary. On the 12th a portion of the right wing entered Frederick, after a brisk skirmish at the outskirts of the city and in its streets. On the 13th the main bodies of the right wing and centre passed through Frederick. In this city the manifestations of Union feeling were abundant and gratifying. The troops received the most enthusiastic welcome at the hands of the inhabitants. On the 13th the advance, consisting of Pleasanton's cavalry and horse artillery, after some skirmishing, cleared the main passage over the Catoctin hills, leaving no serious obstruction to the movement of the main body until the base of the South Mountain range was reached.

While at Frederick, on the 13th, I obtained reliable information of the movements and intentions of the enemy, which made it clear that it was necessary to force the passage of the South Mountain range, and gain possession of Boonsboro' and Rohrersville before any relief could be afforded to Harper's Ferry.

On the morning of the 13th I received a verbal message from Col. Miles, commanding at Harper's Ferry, informing me that on the preceding afternoon the Maryland Heights had been abandoned, after repelling an attack by the rebels, and that the whole force was concentrated at Harper's Ferry, the Maryland, London and Bolivar Heights being all in possession of the enemy. The messenger stated that there was no apparent reason for the abandonment of the Maryland Heights, and that, though Colonel Miles asked for assistance, he said he could hold out certainly two days. I directed him to make his way back, if possible, with the information that I was rapidly approaching, and would undoubtedly relieve the place. By three other couriers I sent the same message, with the order to hold out to the last.

I do not learn that any of these messengers succeeded in reaching Harper's Ferry. *I should here state that on the 12th I was directed to assume command of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, but this order reached me after all communication with the garrison was cut off.* Before I left Washington, and while it was yet time, I recommended to the proper authorities that the garrison of Harper's Ferry should be withdrawn, via Hagerstown, to aid in covering the Cumberland valley, or that, taking up the pontoon bridge and obstructing the railroad bridge, it should fall back to the Maryland Heights, and there hold its own to the last. In this position it could have maintained itself for weeks. *It was not deemed proper to adopt either of these suggestions, and when the subject was left to my discretion it was too late to do anything except to try to relieve the garrison.*

I directed artillery to be frequently fired by our advanced guards as a signal to the garrison that relief was at hand. This was done, and I learn that our firing was distinctly heard at Harper's Ferry, and that they were thus made aware that we were approaching rapidly. It was confidently expected that this place could hold out until we had carried the mountains and were in a position to make a detachment for its relief. The left, therefore, was ordered to move through Jefferson to the South Mountain, at Crampton's Pass, in front of Burkettsville, while the centre or right moved upon the main or Turner's Pass, in front of Middletown. During these movements I had not imposed long marches on the columns. The absolute necessity of refitting and giving some little rest to troops worn down by previous long continued marching and severe fighting, together with the uncertainty as to the actual position, strength and intentions of the enemy, rendered it incumbent upon me to move slowly and cautiously until the headquarters reached Urbana, where I first obtained reliable information that the enemy's object was to move upon Harper's Ferry and the Cumberland valley, and not upon Baltimore, Washington or Gettysburg.

In the absence of the full reports of corps commanders, a simple outline of the brilliant operations which resulted in the carrying of the two passes through the South Mountain is all that can at this time, with justice to the troops and commanders engaged, be furnished. The South Mountain range, near Turner's Pass, averages perhaps a thousand feet in height, and forms a strong natural military barrier. The practicable passes are not numerous, and are readily defensible, the gaps abounding in fine positions. Turner's Pass is the more prominent, being that by which the national road crosses the mountain. It was necessarily indicated as the route of advance of our main army.

The carrying of Crampton's Pass, five or six miles below, was also important to furnish the means of reaching the flank of the enemy, and having, as a lateral movement, direct relations to the attack on the principal pass, while it at the same time presented the most direct practicable route for the relief of Harper's Ferry. Early in the morning of September 14, Gen. Pleasanton, with a cavalry force, reconnoitered the position of the enemy, when he discovered them to occupy the crests of commanding hills in the gap on either side of the national road, and upon advantageous ground in the centre upon and near the road, with artillery bearing upon the approaches to their position, whether that by the main road or those by the country roads, which led around up to the crest upon the right and left. At about 8 o'clock, A. M., Cox's division of Reno's corps, a portion of Burnside's column, in co-operation with the reconnoissance, which by this time had become an attack, moved up the mountain by the old Sharpsburg road to the left of the main road, dividing as they advanced into two columns. These columns (Scammon's and Cook's brigades) handsomely carried the enemy's position on the crest in their front, which gave us possession of an important point for further operations. Fresh bodies of the enemy now appearing, Cox's position, though held stubbornly, became critical, and between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M., Wilcox's division of Reno's corps was sent forward by Gen. Burnside to support Cox, and between 2 and 3 P. M., Sturgis' division was sent up.

The contest was maintained with perseverance until dark, the enemy having the advantage as to position, and fighting with obstinacy; but the ground won was fully maintained. The loss in killed and wounded here was considerable on both sides, and it was here that Major General Reno, who had gone forward to observe the operations of his corps and to give such directions as were necessary, fell pierced with a musket ball. The loss of this brave and distinguished officer tempered with sadness the exultations of triumph. A gallant soldier, an able general, endeared to his troops and associates, his death is felt as an irreparable misfortune.

About three o'clock, P. M., Hooker's corps, of Burnside's column, moved up to the right of the main road by a country road, which, bending to the right, then turning up to the left, circuitously wound its way beyond the crest of the pass to the Mountain House, on the main road. General Hooker sent Meade, with the division of Pennsylvania Reserves, to attack the eminence to the right of this entrance to the gap, which was done most handsomely and successfully.

Patrick's brigade, of Hatch's division, was sent—one portion up around the road, to turn the hill on the left, while the remainder advanced as skirmishers—up the hill, and occupied the crest, supported by Doubleday's and Phelp's brigades. The movement, after a sharp contest on the crest and in the fields in the depression between the crest and the adjoining hill, was fully successful.

Ricketts' division pressed up the mountain about 5 P. M. arriving at the crest with the left of his command in time to participate in the closing scene of the engagement. Relieving Hatch's division, Ricketts remained on the ground, holding the battle field during the night. The mountain sides thus gallantly passed over by Hooker on the right of the gap and Reno on the left were steep and difficult in the extreme. We could make but little use of our artillery, while our troops were subject to a warm artillery fire, as well as to that of infantry in the woods and under cover. By order of General Burnside, Gibbon's brigade of Hatch's division, late in the afternoon, advanced upon the centre of the enemy's position on the main road. Deploying his brigade, Gibbon actively engaged a superior force of the enemy, which though stubbornly resisting was steadily pressed back until some hours after dark, when Gibbon remained in undisturbed possession of the field. He was then relieved by a brigade of Sedgwick's division. Finding themselves outflanked both on the right and left, the enemy abandoned their position during the night, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and hastily retreated down the mountain.

In the engagement at Turner's Pass our loss was three hundred and twenty-eight killed, and one thousand four hundred and sixty three wounded and missing; that of the enemy is estimated to be in all about three thousand. Among our wounded, I regret to say, were Brig. Gen. J. P. Hatch and other valuable officers.

The carrying of Crampton's Pass by Franklin was executed rapidly and decisively.—Slocum's division was formed upon the right of the road leading thro' the right of the gap, Smith's upon the left. A line, formed of Bartlets's and Torbitt's brigades, supported by Newton, whose activity was conspicuous (all of Slocum's division) advanced steadily upon the enemy at a charge on the right. The enemy were driven from their position at the base of the mountain where they were protected by a stone wall, and steadily forced back up the mountain until they reached the position of their battery near the road, well up the mountain. Here they made a stand. They were, however, driven back, retiring their artillery in *echelon* until, after an action of three hours, the crest was gained, and the enemy hastily fled down the mountain on the other side. On the left of the road Brooks' and Irvins' brigades, of Smith's division, formed for the protection of Slocum's flank, charged up the mountain in the same steady manner, driving the enemy before them until the crest was carried. The loss in Franklin's corps was one hundred and fifteen killed, four hundred and sixteen wounded and two missing. The enemy's loss was about the same. One piece of artillery and four colors were captured, and knapsacks and even haversacks, were abandoned as the enemy were driven up the hill.

On the morning of the 15th I was informed by Union civilians living on the side of the mountains that the enemy were retreating in the greatest haste and in disordered masses to the river. There was such a concurrence of testimony on this point that there seemed no doubt as to the fact. The hasty retreat of the enemy's forces from the mountain, and the withdrawal of the remaining troops from between Boonsboro and Hagerstown to a position where they could resist attack and cover the Sheperdstown ford, and receive the reinforcements expected from Harper's Ferry, were for a time interpreted as evidence of the enemy's disorganization and demoralization.

As soon as it was definitely known that the enemy had abandoned the mountains, the cavalry and the corps of Sumner, Hooker and Mansfield were ordered to pursue them, via the turnpike and Boonsboro, as promptly as possible. The corps of Burnside and Porter (the latter having but one weak division present) were ordered to move by the Sharpsburg road, and Franklin to advance into Pleasant valley, occupy Rohrersville and to endeavor to relieve Harper's Ferry. Burnside and Porter, upon reaching the road from Boonsboro to Rohrersville, were to reinforce Franklin or to move on Sharpsburg, according to circumstances. Franklin moved towards Brownsville, and found there a force largely superior to his own, drawn up in a strong position to receive him. Here the total cessation of firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry indicated but too clearly the shameful and premature surrender of the post.

The cavalry advance overtook a body of the enmy's cavalry at Boonsboro,' which it dispersed, after a brief skirmish, killing and wounding many, taking some two hundred and fifty prisoners and two guns.

Richardson's division of Sumner's corps, passing Boonsboro' to Kedysville, found a few miles beyond the town the enemy's forces displayed in line of battle, strong both in respect to numbers and position, and awaiting attack. Upon receiving reports of the disposition of the enemy, I directed all the corps, except Franklin's, upon Sharpsburg, leaving Franklin to observe and check the enemy in his front, and avail himself of any chance that might offer. I had hoped to come up with the enemy during the 15th, in sufficient force to beat them again and drive them into the river. My instructions were that if the enemy were not on the march they were to be at once attacked; if they were found in force and position the corps was to be placed in position for attack; but no attack was to be made until I reached the front.

On arriving at the front in the afternoon, I found but two divisions (Richardson's and Sykes,) in position. The rest were halted in the road, the head of the column some distance in the rear of Richardson.—After a rapid examination of the position I found that it was too late to attack that day, and at once directed locations to be selected for our batteries of position, and indicated the bivouacs for the different corps, massing them near and on both sides of the Sharpsburg pike. The corps were not all in their places until the morning, some time after sunrise.

On the 16th the enemy had slightly changed their lines and were posted upon the heights in the rear of the Antietam creek, their left and centre bearing upon and in front of the road from Sharpsburg to Hagerstown, and protected by woods and other irregularities of the ground.—Their extreme left rested upon a wooden eminence near the cross roads to the north of J. Miller's farm, the distance at this point between the road and the Potomac, which makes here a great bend to the east, being about three-fourths of a mile. Their right rested on the hills to the right of Sharpsburg, near Snavely's farm, covering the crossing of the Antietam and the approaches to the town from the southeast. The ground between their immediate front and the Antietam creek is undulating.—Hills intervene whose crests in general are commanded by the crests of others in their rear. On all favorable points their artillery was posted. It became evident, from the force of the enemy and the strength of their position, that desperate fighting alone could drive them from the field, and all felt that a great and terrible battle was at hand.

In proceeding to a narrative of the events of this and the succeeding day, I must here repeat what I have observed in reporting upon the other subjects of this communication, that I attempt in this preliminary report nothing more than a sketch of the main features of this great engagement, reserving for my official report, based upon the reports of the corps commanders, that full description of details which shall place upon record the achievements of individuals and particular bodies of troops. The design was to make the attack upon the enemy's left—at least to create a diversion in favor of the main attack, with the hope of something more—by assailing the enemy's right, and, as soon as one or both of the flank movements were fully successful, to attack their centre with any reserve I might then have on hand.

The morning of the 16th (during which there was considerable artillery firing) was spent in obtaining information as to the ground, rectifying the position of the troops, and perfecting the arrangements for the attack.

On the afternoon of the 16th Hooker's corps, consisting of Rickett's and Doubleday's divisions, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, under Meade, was sent across the Antietam creek by a ford and bridge to the right of Kedysville, with orders to attack and, if possible, turn the enemy's left.—Mansfield, with his corps, was sent in the evening to support Hooker. Arrived in position, Meade's division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, which was at the head of Hooker's corps, became engaged in a sharp contest with the enemy, which lasted until after dark, when it had succeeded in driving in a portion of the opposing line, and held the ground.

At daylight the contest was renewed between Hooker and the enemy in his front. Hooker's attack was successful for a time, but masses of the enemy, thrown upon his corps, checked it. Mansfield brought up his corps and drove the enemy back—the gallant and distinguished veteran Mansfield losing his life in the effort. General Hooker was, unhappily, about this time, wounded, and compelled to leave the field, where his services had been conspicuous and important. About an hour after this time Sumner's corps, consisting of Sedgwick's, Richardson's and French's divisions, arrived on the field—Richardson some time after the other two, as he was unable to start as soon as them. Sedgwick, on the right, penetrated the woods in front of Hooker's and Mansfield's troops.

French and Richardson were placed to the left of Sedgwick, thus attacking the enemy towards their left centre. Crawford's and Sedwick's lines, however, yielded to a destructive fire of masses of the enemy in the woods, and suffering greatly, (Generals Sedgwick and Crawford being among the wounded,) the troops fell back in disorder. They nevertheless rallied in the woods. The enemy's advance was, however, entirely checked by the destructive fire of our artillery. Franklin, who had been directed the day before to join the main army with two divisions, arrived on the field from Brownsville about an hour after, and Smith's division replaced Sedgwick's and Crawford's line. Advancing steadily, it swept over the ground just lost, but now permanently retaken. The divisions of French and Richardson maintained with considerable loss the exposed positions which they had so gallantly gained, among the wounded being General Richardson.

The condition of things on the right towards the middle of the afternoon, notwithstanding the success wrested from the enemy by the stubborn bravery of the troops, was at this time unpromising. Sumner's, Hooker's and Mansfield's corps had lost heavily, several general officers having been carried from the field. I was at one time compelled to draw two brigades from Porter's corps, (the reserve) to strengthen the right. This left for the reserve the small division of regulars who had been engaged in supporting during the day the batteries in the centre and a single brigade of Morell's division. Before I left the right to return to the centre, I became satisfied that the line would be held without these two brigades, and countermanded the order, which was in course of execution. The effect of Burnside's movement on the enemy's right was to prevent the further massing of their troops on the left, and we held what we had gained.

Burnside's corps, consisting of Wilcox's, Sturgis' and Rodman's divisions, and Cox's Kanawha division, was entrusted with the difficult task of carrying the bridge across the Antietam, near Rohrback's farm, and assaulting the enemy's right, the order having been communicated to him at 10 o'clock A. M.

The valley of the Antietam, at and near the bridge, is narrow, with high banks.—On the right of the stream the bank is wooded and commands the approaches both to the bridge and the ford. The steep slopes of the bank were lined with rifle pits, and breastworks of rails and stones. These, together with the woods, were filled with the enemy's infantry, while their batteries commanded and enfiladed the bridge and ford and their approaches.

The advance of the troops brought on an obstinate and sanguinary contest, and from the great natural advantages of the position it was near one o'clock before the heights on the right bank were carried. At about 3 o'clock P. M. the corps again advanced with success, the right driving the enemy before it, and pushing on nearly to Sharpsburg, while the left, after a hard encounter, also compelled the enemy to retire before it. The enemy here, however, were speedily reinforced, and with overwhelming masses. New batteries of their artillery, also, were brought up and opened. It became evident that our force was not sufficient to enable the advance to reach the town, and the order was given to retire to the cover of the hill, which was taken from the enemy earlier in the afternoon. This movement was effected without confusion, and the position maintained until the enemy retreated. Gen. Burnside had sent to me for reinforcements late in the afternoon; but the condition of things on the right was not such as to enable me to afford them.

During the whole day our artillery was everywhere bravely and ably handled. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of the efficiency of our batteries, and the great service they rendered. On more than one occasion, when our infantry was broken, they covered its reformation and drove back the enemy.

The cavalry had little field for operations during the engagement, but was employed in supporting the horse artillery batteries in the centre, and in driving up stragglers, while awaiting opportunity for other service.

The signal corps, under Major Myer, rendered during the operations at Antietam, as at South Mountain, and during the whole movements of the army, efficient and valuable service. Indeed, by its services here, as on other fields elsewhere, this corps has gallantly earned its title to an independent and permanent organization.

The duties devolving upon my staff during the action were most important, and the performance of them able and untiring. At a later day I propose to bring to the notice of the department their individual services.

With the day closed this memorable battle, *in which, perhaps, nearly two hundred thousand men were for fourteen hours engaged in combat.* We had attacked the enemy in position, driven them from their line on one flank, and secured a footing within it on the other. Under the depression of previous reverses, we had achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of former successes and inflated with a recent triumph. Our forces slept that night conquerors on a field won by their valor, and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy.

The night, however, presented serious questions; morning brought with it grave responsibilities. To renew the attack again on the 18th, or defer it, with the chance of the enemy's retirement after a day of suspense, were the questions before me. A careful and anxious survey of the condition of my command, and my knowledge of the enemy's force and position, failed to impress me with any reasonable certainty of success if I renewed the attack without reinforcing columns. A view of the shattered state of some of the corps sufficed to deter me from pressing them into immediate action, and I felt that my duty to the army and the country forbade the risks involved in a hasty movement, which might result in the loss of what had been gained the previous day. Impelled by this consideration, I awaited the arrival of my reinforcements, taking advantage of the occasion to collect together the dispersed, give rest to the fatigued, and remove the wounded. Of the reinforcements, Couch's division, although marching with commendable rapidity, was not in position until a late hour in the morning; and Humphrey's division of new troops, fatigued with forced marches, were not available until near its close. Large reinforcements from Pennsylvania, which were expected during the day, did not arrive at all.

During the 18th orders were given for a renewal of the attack at daylight on the 19th. On the night of the 18th the enemy, after having passed troops in the latter part of the day from the Virginia shore to their position behind Sharpsburg, as seen by our officers, suddenly formed the design of abandoning their line. This movement they executed before daylight. Being but a short distance from the river, the evacuation presented but little difficulty. It was, however, rapidly followed up. The detachment withdrew with slight loss.

A reconnoissance was made across the river on the evening of the 19th, which resulted in ascertaining the near presence of the enemy in some force, and in our capturing six guns.

A second reconnoissance, the next morning, which, with the first, was made by a small detachment from Porter's corps, resulted in observing a heavy force of the enemy there.

I submit herewith a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the engagement of the 15th, and of the 16th and 17th. The enemy's loss is believed, from the best sources of information, to be nearly thirty thousand. Their dead were mostly left on the field, and a large number of wounded were left behind.

While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantry and devotion the officers and men generally displayed through this conflict, I feel it necessary to mention that some of the officers and men skulked from their places until the battle was over.—Death on the spot must hereafter be the fate of all such cowards, and the hands of the military commanders must be strengthened with all the power of the Government to inflict it summarily. The easy and disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry deprived my operations of results which would have formed a brilliant sequal to the substantial and gratifying success already related.

Had the garrison held out 24 hours longer, I should, in all probability, have captured that part of the enemy's force engaged in the attack on Maryland Heights; while the whole garrison—some 12,300 strong—could have been drawn to reinforce me on the day of the decisive battle. Certainly, on the morning of the 18th, I would thus have been in a position to have destroyed the rebel army.

Under the same circumstances, had the besieging force on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry not been withdrawn, I would have had 35,000 or 40,000 less men to encounter at Antietam, and must have destroyed or captured all opposed to me. As it was, I had to engage an army fresh from a recent and, to them, great victory, and to reap the disadvantage of their being freshly and plentifully supplied with ammunition and supplies.

The objects and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows: In the beginning of the month of September, the safety of the National Capitol was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who soon after crossed into Maryland, and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the soil of a loyal State, and threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania.

The Army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful, first covered by its movements the important cities of Washington and Baltimore, then boldly attacked the victorious enemy in their chosen strong position, and drove them back, with all their superiority of numbers, into the State of Virginia, thus saving the loyal States from invasion, and rudely dispelling the rebel dreams of carrying the war into our country, and subsisting upon our resources.

Thirteen guns and 39 colors, more than 15,000 stand of small arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners were the trophies which attest the success of our arms. Rendering thanks to Divine Providence for His blessing upon our exertions, I close this brief report. I beg only to add the hope that the army's efforts for the cause in which we are engaged will be deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the government and the country.

GEO. B. M'CLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. United States Army.

Brigadier General L. Thomas, Adjutant General United States Army.

THE WAR COMMITTEE IN CONGRESS IMPEACHING THE PRESIDENT.

The war committee, whose purpose it was to destroy the reputation of Gen. McClellan, have been unable to trump up any other charge against him, than that of extreme caution.—Their negative testimony is, in truth, the greatest praise of the General whom they wish to condemn. Rashness, under the circumstances surrounding his appointment, was almost certain to involve the entire destruction of the army he had created and disciplined, and the loss of the Federal capital. But the President, the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Halleck, are not let off so cheap. They are made responsible for the failure of Gen. Burnside, who, it is charged, was intrigued against by Gens. Newton and Cochrane. We quote from the text of the committee's report:

"General Newton opened the subject to the President. At first the President, as General Newton expresses it, very naturally conceived that they had come there for the purpose of injuring General Burnside, and suggesting some other person to fill his place. General Newton states that, while he firmly believed that the principal cause of the dispirited condition of the army was the want of confidence in the military capacity of General Burnside, he deemed it improper to say so to the President 'right square out,' and therefore endeavored to convey the same idea indirectly. When asked if he considered it any less improper to do such a thing indirectly than it was to do it directly, he qualified his previous assertion by saying that his object was to inform the President of what he considered to be the condition of the army, in the hope that the President would make inquiry and learn the true cause for himself. Upon perceiving this impression upon the mind of the President, Generals Newton and Cochrane state that they hastened to assure the President that he was entirely mistaken, *and so far succeeded that at the close of the interview the President said to them he was glad they had called upon him, and that he hoped that good would result from the interview.*

"To return to Gen. Burnside. The cavalry expedition had started; the brigade of infantry detailed to accompany it had crossed the Rappahannock at Richard's Ford and returned by way of Ellis's Ford, leaving the way clear for the cavalry to cross at Kelly's Ford. The day they had arranged to make the crossing, General Burnside received from the President the following telegram: *'I have good reason for saying that you must not make a general movement without letting me know of it.'*

"Gen. Burnside stated that he could not imagine at the time, what reason the President could have for sending him such a telegram. None of the officers of his command except one or two of his staff who had remained in camp had been told anything of his plan *beyond the simple fact that a movement was to be made.* He could only suppose that the dispatch related in some way to important military movements in other parts of the country, in which it was necessary to have co-operation.

"Upon the receipt of that telegram steps were immediately taken to halt the cavalry expedition where it then was (at Kelly's Ford) until further orders. A portion of it was shortly afterwards sent off to intercept Stuart, who had just made a raid to Dumfries and the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House, which it failed to do.

"Gen. Burnside came to Washington to ascertain from the President the true state of the case. He was informed by the President that some General officers from the army of the Potomac, *whose names he declined to give,* had called upon him and represented that Gen. Burnside contemplated soon making a movement, and that the army was so dispirited and demoralized that any attempt to make a movement at that time must result in disaster; that no prominent officers in the army of the Potomac were in favor of any movement at that time.

"Gen. Burnside informed the President that none of his officers had been informed what his plan was, *and then proceeded to explain it in detail to the President.* He urged upon the President to grant him permission to carry it out, *but the President declined to do so at that time.* Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton were sent for, *and then learned, for the first time, of the President's action in stopping the movement;* although Gen. Halleck was previously aware that a movement was contemplated by Gen. Burnside. Gen. Halleck, with Gen. Burnside, held that the officers who had made those representations to the President should be at once dismissed the service.

"Gen. Burnside remained here at that time for two days, but no conclusion was reached upon the subject. When he returned to his camp he learned *that many of the details of the general movement, and the details of the cavalry expedition, had become known to the rebel sympathizers in Washington, thereby rendering that plan impracticable.* When asked to whom he had communicated his plans, *he stated that he had told no one in Washington except the President, Secretary Stanton, and Gen. Halleck;* and in his camp none knew of it except one or two of his staff officers *who had remained in camp all the time.* He pro-

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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CHARLESTON:

ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK AND REPULSE OF THE IRON-CLAD FLEET.

We have just come to realize the results of perhaps the most desperate, while at the same time, perhaps, one of the shortest naval contests recorded in history. The attack of the iron-clads, upon Charleston, for which we have been so anxiously looking for many weeks, has at last taken place. It was very near the anniversary of the first battle and of the first humiliation of our flag in this war, and has ended in another defeat, which, though not nearly so disastrous as it might have been, either in loss of life or of permanent damage to our naval force, will fall with sickening effect upon the country, and may, perhaps, prove the end of any attempts for a long time to come toward the capture of the city that has been foremost in the rebellion. It was decided on Wednesday that another attack at present would be unadvisable, as its success would be impossible. It is probable that both the fleet and the few land forces that were to co-operate with the expedition will return to Port Royal as soon as practicable, to await the planning of some new enterprise against the enemy.

THE BATTLE DAY.

On Tuesday the great naval battle which decided the fortunes of the attack took place. It had been desired by the admiral to get in motion early in the morning, but the argument of the tide was against such a course, and it was noon before the fleet got under way. The Weehawken, which was provided with a raft, invented by Mr. Ericsson, fitting to the prow of the vessel and designed to remove obstructions, took the leading position. The anchor cable of the Weehawken became entangled in the grappling-irons of this raft almost as soon as the fleet was in motion, and a delay of over an hour took place before the trouble could be remedied. Intensely harassing were all these detentions, which had seemed to attend the expedition with aggravating pertinacity even from the start at Port Royal. This matter righted, the Weehawken started again, and the other eight iron monsters slowly followed. The fleet move up by the shore of Morris Island and toward Fort Wagner. The anxiety for the first shot is intense, but the Weehawken passes, and the others also pass one by one, and all is silent. Suddenly now, as they steam on, the first two shots come from Fort Moultrie, across the bow of the Weehawken, and every man in the whole fleet is ready in a moment at his assigned post for the commencement of the battle. The next fire is from Fort Sumter. First a flash of flame and then a whole broadside from its barbette guns came crashing upon the fleet. Then the Cummings Point battery, Moultrie, and Battery Bee opened, and the foremost of the Monitors stood in the midst of the concentrated fire of half a dozen batteries.—They had waited until the vessels should come as near as possible to the converging range of most of the guns in the fortifications round about. It had been the intention to pass through this fire, and beyond Sumter, but suddenly the Weehawken was checked and seemed to have lost her motive power and to be struggling helplessly against the influence of the tide. This was explained by the fact that she encountered an obstruction consisting of a large rope or cable drawn across the channel, floated by casks and sustaining nets, seines, and torpedoes. The propeller was fouled by the nets, and unable to move for some time.—A torpedo burst close to her port side, but without doing any harm. The Patapsco's screw also caught in this obstruction, and she was a long time in extricating herself. The left hand channel, passing between Fort Sumter and Cummings Point, was obstructed by three rows of piles, stretching at intervals across the passage and rising eight feet out of the water, and back of these three rebel iron-clads were stationed, awaiting the coming of the fleet, if by any possibility they might be able to remove the intervening obstructions. It is said that at an opening in one of the rows of piles there is an immense torpedo, containing several thousand pounds of powder, and capable, as the rebels believe, of utterly destroying any vessel that may come in contact with it. The fleet was therefore effectually checked from further progress. In addition to the difficulties presented by these almost impassable obstructions was the great trouble experienced in steering some of the iron-clads, or indeed making them obey the helm at all. The Ironsides was the most unwieldy. The Keokuk, though unfitted, as it afterwards proved, to stand the terrible impact of the shot thrown at her from the splendidly mounted batteries to which she was exposed, seemed the best capable of regulating her movements, and was thus enabled to pass nearer to Sumter than any other vessel. The Ironsides, it will be remembered, is not one of Mr. Ericsson's Monitors, but is built, as far as her hull is concerned, nearly on the plan of the Warrior and La Gloire. The Keokuk is a lighter draft vessel than any of the others, and is constructed on a new plan, invented by Mr. Whitney, of New-York. The vessels strictly known as the Monitors were only moderately successful in governing their speed and motion, but withstood the fire from the forts with a success which will almost establish their claim to entire impregnability. The first difficulty with the Ironsides was manifest before the firing had commenced, as in passing up the channel the bow swung on the port side, and she could only be brought to regain her steady course by stopping the engine for a few minutes. In the midst of the most terrible fire it was found necessary to throw out the anchors to prevent the ship from shoaling, and on getting in motion again it was but a short time before the anchor had to be thrown out a second time to render her manageable. She finally, after firing one broadside at Fort Moultrie, was compelled to retire, as she was entirely helpless, moving causelessly one way and another, and sometimes touching bottom, and as the enemy, noticing her condition, took particular pains to bestow upon her a large proportion of their fire. She was invulnerable, however, to the best directed missiles.

All the while the Monitors were contending against obstructions in the stream, and their own inability to control their motions, they were receiving a concentrated fire that would have destroyed the best wooden fleet the world has known in the time that would have been taken in passing through it. Some of the finest English rifled guns of the largest calibre, which have run the blockade, and the heaviest guns cast in Richmond, had been placed by Beauregard in the most effective positions, and probably all the effect to be obtained by the best use of modern improvements and inventions in artillery practice had been accomplished in the fortifications, in the midst of whose fire the Monitors were compelled to remain. Probably there was never so terrific an "iron hail" in the history of naval warfare as that which was withstood by these vessels. The shot came sometimes faster than one could count—in tons, with crashing weight and with the severest force that could be imparted by the greatest velocity. It is stated that during the fiercest firing a hundred and fifty shots were sometimes estimated in a single minute; and it is believed that from three to four thousand pounds were fired by the enemy in the short space of half an hour. It was the climax of all the forces that science and ingenuity have evoked from the elements for the purposes of warfare. It was the first great trial between perfect artillery practice on shore and the most formidable inventions of the time upon water. It was emphatically a battle of iron. There were very few men engaged and very few lives lost. The ponderous shot of four hundred and fifty pounds were lifted to the muzzle of the guns by machinery, the guns were managed by machinery, the turrets swept around at the bidding of powerful engines.

After enduring the fire for half or three-quarters of an hour, in which five of the iron-clads were disabled in such a manner as to render some of their machinery unmanageable or to render them useless for offensive purposes, the fleet finally retired. The Keokuk did not escape so safely. She ran within three or four hundred yards of Fort Sumter and offered battle, but she did not prove equal to the bravery of her commander. She was only able to fire three rounds, and was struck ninety times, and left the fight with her turrets riddled, with twenty large holes in her sides, and so disabled as to render her sinking only a question of time. She went down on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, in eighteen fathoms water. All the lives on board were saved, including the twelve men that had been wounded during the battle. The fleet retired, not as acknowledging a defeat, but ostensibly merely for the purpose of repairing damages preparatory to another attack. But when the extent of the injuries done to the various vessels became more fully known, and the officers, removed from the excitement and impulse of battle, reflected upon the fiery ordeal through which they had passed, it became evidently the dictate of prudence and of duty that the attempt must be abandoned for the present. It will take a considerable time to repair the damages done to the vessels so as to get them in fighting order, and it is proved as a matter of experiment in the trial of the iron-clads that with the character of the artillery with which they are supplied their offensive capacities are not equal to the capture of such fortifications as those around Charleston, and the delicacy of their machinery is such as to render them very unreliable in a hotly contested battle.—*World.*

☞ Fort Moultrie first opened fire upon the Federal fleet, and was soon followed by the other forts and batteries, when the action became general and terrific. The iron-clads advanced, replying vigorously, and passed the northeast face of Fort Sumter, when three lines of obstructions were discovered. Finding it impossible to remove or pass them, they turned about and steamed down the harbor. In the mean time the Keokuk had been struck and perforated by large shot, from the effect of which she sunk the next morning. The monitor Patapsco's large gun had become disabled, and the turret of the Nahant so bent that the vessel was practically out of use. Other boats also passed up the northeast face of Fort Sumter till they were also stopped by the obstructions and turned back. After being under fire for three-quarters of an hour the monitors were ordered to withdraw, and at five o'clock the entire fleet was out of range and the action ceased. One statement says that the fight clearly demonstrates that the iron-clads alone cannot take Charleston. The firing of the fleet is supposed to have damaged Fort Sumter considerably, as several large holes were seen on the eastern wall. The "Devil" broke loose from her consort, the Weehawken, the day after the fight, and floated ashore and was captured by the Confederates.

SPECULATIONS AND RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger furnishes the following:

Private advices from the Gulf bring information that the larger portion of our forces have left Baton Rogue, but a sufficient number of troops have doubtless been retained to insure the safety of the city from any sudden attack that might be made against it.

I hear that a letter was received from Admiral Dupont, a few weeks since, or just prior to the recent attack upon the forts, in which he expressed himself most emphatically against any hope of a successful issue, but that he would run the hazard, providing the order of the Navy Department was persisted in. As no dispatch countermanding the order was forwarded to the admiral, he crossed the bar when the tide served and opened the attack, with what result is already known.

It is reported, on what is considered good authority, that the War Department will decline against the consolidation of the old regiments in General Hooker's army, but will order a draft to fill the ranks at an early day.

The announcement that Gen. Lee is in command of the rebels threatening Foster is undoubtly erroneous, as he was quite recently heard from in his locality.

Jackson's movements or whereabouts are the subject of frequent inquiry, and from the long absence of intelligence from this wily chieftain it is feared that mischief in an unlooked-for quarter is brewing.

The total expenses of our efforts for the capture of Charleston are put down at the sum of $150,000,000.

THE CHARLESTON REPULSE.

The attack on Charleston was a carefully prepared, deliberate attack, and not a reconnoissance. Our repulse is the most complete, and, under the circumstances, the most disheartening failure of the whole war. No official gloze, no collocation of words, will set aside the naked, shameful fact that after two years of careful preparation, with the most invulnerable ships of war the world has ever seen and guns double and treble the calibre of those heretofore used in naval warfare, with money and material without stint and the best and most available mechanical skill on the globe, the administration has failed to take that place which above all others at the South it could least afford not to take. The original capture of Sumter was a misfortune which could be excused, but the failure to recapture it is, under the circumstances, an overwhelming national humiliation and disgrace, which cannot be explained away, and will not be condoned by the American people.

Two years ago the rebellion was formally opened by the bombardment and subsequent capture of Fort Sumter. The whole naval power of the government has been employed devising means to capture this rebellious stronghold. Pending these preparations new and terrible forces came into play in offensive naval warfare: mailed ships which shed huge balls and shells as though they were peas, and guns which could throw shot weighing over four hundred pounds. These two elements, invulnerability of vessel and concentrated power of shot, should have given us the victory, other things being equal, and that they have not done so is due simply to the want of foresight, comprehension, combining power and executive ability on the part of our rulers.—Knowing as they must, the prestige the nation would lose and the rebellion gain in case they failed, it became their imperative duty to leave no means untried to capture the city. Hence the army should have been employed as well as the navy in the projected attack. That it was not used is due to the supreme folly which prevails at the army headquarters and War Department in Washington.

What a record it will be in history that with an army of 700,000 soldiers in the field, barely 7,000 were employed to co-operate with the greatest enterprise of the whole war! This mortifying fact tells the whole story of the failure. Our present iron-clad fleet alone, and without the co-operation of the army, will never capture the city of Charleston. The confederate power of defence and obstruction is superior, much superior, to our power of merely naval attack, as at present developed.

The moral of this disaster is so obvious that it need scarcely be mentioned. It is the story of Bull Run, the Virginia campaign, and Fredericksburg over again. We have an administration who cannot conduct a successful war, and who have neither the courage nor address to obtain an honorable peace.—*N. Y. World.*

☞ "The Secrets of American Bastiles," is the title of a small pamphlet issued by Wm. H. Winder, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was so long a victim of the hatred and tyranny of Wm. H. Seward. The work is a personal narrative of Mr. W.'s case, and interesting as contributing to the history of the odious acts of the present unscrupulous administration.

☞ The *Tribune* heads its returns from Connecticut, "A Complete Overthrow of the Copperheads." A gain of 6,000 in a single year is rather a novel sport of "overthrow."

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1863.

COMPLIMENTING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The course of the Republican, Abolition or "Union League" party, is occasionally of such a character as to be in the highest degree complimentary of the Democratic party. Of course they do not desire that such shall be the case, but they are *compelled* to it. The changes in circumstances brought about by their mad and bad acts, leave them no other recourse. They must do it or sink as a party, without even the hope of a chance at the next Presidential election, an event to which everything—country, constitution and laws—is sacrificed by them.

Previous to the animated discussions and great Democratic triumphs in the fall elections, the administration party insisted on the wildest methods for putting down the rebellion. The chief of these was the emancipation of the slaves and the confiscation of all property belonging to southern owners. This preposterous quackery has received its quietus. The Republican organs now insist, or pretend to insist, that the only way to extinguish the rebellion is by beating its armies and capturing its military strongholds. No reader of their newspapers can fail to be struck with their entire change of tone within the last few months. These foolish zealots of emancipation and other mountebank measures may not have changed their opinions; but they have been brought to perceive that the country will not support an abolition war. Alarmed by the vigorous opposition of the Democratic party, they have been forced to throw their emancipation humbug so far into the background that it has ceased to make any figure in their discussions of public topics. This signal change is entirely due to the intrepid stand taken by the Democratic party. It is a practical confession that the Democrats were right and the Republicans wrong, when, six months ago, the former asserted the same principles now affected by the latter.

Democrats, your principles are always right—stick to them—urge them upon all men. The hope of the country rests on their success. Should the Abolitionists (embracing the whole opposition) again suppose that the people will go with them, they will urge their negro emancipation and negro equality schemes as hotly as ever.—They must be held in check by protests and by argument. The "Union Leagues" are mauged by Abolition leaders and demagogues, and are intended to accomplish, by the deceptive and hypocritical cry of "Union," the same purposes which they entertained upon entering on every one of their various fanatical acts, from their refusal to adopt the Crittenden Compromise, down to the present, in the meantime involving the country in almost irretrievable ruin!

There is but one safe course for all truly patriotic and conservative men now to pursue, and that is—JOIN IN WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and thus assist in removing from place and power, by the peaceful and lawful means of the ballot box, that sectional party which is largely responsible for the terrible afflictions brought upon the country, the destruction of property, the expense of millions of money, the loss of thousands of lives, and the imperiling of the best union of States Providence ever smiled upon!

The Abolition, or Republican, leaders have always cheated the people—no one can deny that—and they mean to do it as long as the people will allow themselves to be cheated by them. The "Union League" is their last dodge—all others are "played out." TRUST THEM NOT!

☞ The Abolitionists invite "men of all parties" to join their "Loyal (alias Abolition) Leagues," but when government *offices* are to be distributed, they manage to have them all given to their own party.—*Their* "loyalty" is to be paid for—otherwise they would have none. The "Leagues" they suppose will make them votes, and thus continue them in power, and insure more large sums into the pockets of officers, contractors, and the thousands of other Republicans, great and small, who are growing rich upon the blood and treasure of the nation. But as they humbugged the people with Know Nothingism, Wide Awakeism, and then "Union Party," we doubt whether they will find any considerable number gullable enough to be cheated into their "Loyal Union Leagues." The same leaders, the same set of demagogues, who are getting up the latter, were the fathers and managers of all the rest.

☞ The Democratic party is "Loyal League" enough for every real patriot. Always true to the Union, having devised and carried through nine tenths of the great measures that have made the country prosperous, never equivocal in its sentiments, and perfectly faithful to all the trusts reposed in it, it needs not resort to secret organizations, and midnight conclaves, to promote its objects. Let all honest Union men connect themselves with it at once, for it is the only party that has proven itself consistently and unalterably devoted to the national cause.—*Erie Observer.*

☞ The opposition in Crawford county still cling to their old name. We notice in the *Journal* a call for a meeting of the "Republican" County Committee—not "Union" as it would be called here. It makes very little difference, however, under what title they array themselves—the people will see through the disguise. The Republican party and the "Loyal Leagues," are one and the same in purpose, and both mean Abolitionism.

GLORIES IN HIS TREASON.

"I say that I am not for the Union as it was. I have the honor to say that I am not for the Union to be again as it was."—B. F. BUTLER.

This is the language of Gen. Butler, the man who has become the lick-spittle of this administration for the sake of an office, for the privilege of pampering his vanity by the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Such is the "loyalty" of the man whom the Abolitionists are just now lauding to the skies, and on whom they are piling their fulsome panegyrics. Abolition loyalty consists in praising everybody who is against the Union, and cursing those who are for it.

☞ Some say we are weakening the Government by criticising the acts of the administration. No, we will strengthen it, by bringing it back within the citadel of the Constitution, where it can withstand the attacks of its foes for ages. That man, be he ever so poor in friends and money, who battles for the right, standing alone, animated only by the pride of conscious rectitude, is the only really strong man of his day. None but bad Governments can fear to have their principles and policy fairly criticised. If those principles and that policy are right, they can but be strengthened by public discussion, and become forever rooted and grounded deep in the hearts of the people—while a system or policy which cannot stand the test of the crucible of public opinion, will and ought to fall to the ground. And this, indeed, is the very reason such a great cry is raised against public criticism of the policy of the party in power. Their waning fortunes admonish them of their approaching doom; they cannot conceal from themselves the mighty revulsion in public sentiment which is sweeping over the loyal States, and will soon sweep them from the places of power and honor, as the stubble of the earth is swept away by the relentless fires of the prairie. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

☞ The Army of McClellan commenced moving last year against the enemy on the 4th of March. It is now more than a month later in the year, and yet no forward movement has taken place by the same army, under Gen. Hooker. We are not disposed to complain at the latter fact—perhaps there may be good cause for it;—but we certainly cannot understand how it is that men who praise Hooker will persist in denouncing McClellan, because, as they say, he was "too slow."

Interesting Scene.—Among those who united with Rev. Mr. Adams' church on Madison Square, New York, last Sunday, were Gen. McClellan, and Mrs. Marcy and daughter—the latter the General's mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who joined by letter—the former by profession. The scene was witnessed by a large and deeply interested congregation. The front and altar were beautifully adorned with flowers, it being Easter Sunday, but there was no departure from the usual observances on such occasions.

☞ Does any one in his ordinary senses suppose that the vast herd of contracters, sutlers, government agents, tax collectors, and other officers, whose purses are growing fat off the war, desire it to cease? Not one of them. The longer it continues, the better for their interests. Let the contest stop, and the occupation of most of them "is gone."

☞ We would impress upon our friends the necessity of thoroughly organizing in every township in the county. The opposition are preparing to spring another "Know Nothing dodge" upon us, with their "Loyal Leagues," and it is essential that we should be ready to meet them. Let clubs be established in every section at once, let frequent meetings be held, open to all who choose to attend them, and let the people everywhere be given a chance to hear the truth.

☞ An Abolitionist, the other day, in conversation, excused his party friends for their terrible corruptions, on the ground that "after Mr. Lincoln's term expired, it would be so long until they got a chance at the public crib again, that it was only fair they should take their share of the plunder when they could get it." Whether the reasoning is sound or false, it certainly looks as if such are the principles upon which they are acting.

☞ The Boston *Courier* thus makes a forcible point: "Now the Abolitionists want black soldiers, and put in a plea of the Southern climate being unhealthy to white men. When it was claimed on this ground that slavery was needful to cultivate the South, they used to say white men could raise cotton and rice as well as black men."

☞ J. Irvin Steel, Esq., editor of the Blairsville *Record*, has been sued for libel by David Taylor, a resident of that borough. It appears that Mr. Steel called Mr. Taylor "an Abolition traitor," and for this he seeks redress in a court of justice.—*Exchange.*

If calling men "traitors" is any ground for a libel, there are not a few persons in this vicinity who are open to indictment.

☞ We shall endeavor to find room in our next for the admirable speech delivered by Col. WM. HOPKINS, of Washington, in the House, at Harrisburg, during the discussion of the Joint Resolutions on the state of the country. It will be found sound and convincing. All should read it.

☞ Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, of Minn., has just been appointed to a position in the War Department, with a salary of $1,000 per annum. Mrs. S. has lately been writing letters "puffing" the wife of the President.

☞ A dispatch from New York says there has been serious difficulty among the 'Longshoremen, the Irish determined that the negroes shall have no more work. Several collisions have occured. All such troubles grow out of the "irrepressible conflict" inaugurated by sectional Republicanism—now "Loyal Leagueism." The doctrine of "equality" will not do for *white* men.

☞ Governor Curtin, having been offered a foreign mission, (to Spain, it is reported,) declines a re-nomination for the Governorship. We suspect that he sees "the handwriting on the wall."

☞ A Western cotemporary, in comparing the Royal League to the Know Nothings, says, "it is the same old skunk in a new hole."

IS THIS A FREE COUNTRY?

In one of Mr. Seward's letters to the British Minister, published in the "Diplomatic Correspondence" printed by order of Congress, occurs the following most remarkable and disgraceful sentence:

"My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York; and no power but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?

If the object of Mr. Seward was to humiliate the people of this country and to disgrace and degrade them in the eyes of the whole civilized world, he could not have done it more effectually. He boasts of the arbitrary and unlimited power of the Government,—boasts that it is a more perfect despotism than the English monarchy, and glories in the fact that it dares to override the Constitution and the laws and to ruthlessly trample upon the rights and liberties of the citizens whose servant it is! And in the wantonness of his arrogance, he tauntingly asks whether the Queen of England dares to thus outrage the laws and the rights of citizens in her dominions. No, she *dare* not! Conduct on her part like that pursued by our Government, would cause her throne to be upset and herself and family driven in exile from their land. Yet we are called a free people, and our Government a free Government, while the English people are the subjects of a monarchy.—*Lanc. Intelligencer.*

WHO GIVE AID AND COMFORT TO THE REBELLION.

The great game now played by Abolition editors and small-beer politicians who ventilate the questions of the day in ale-cellers and bar-rooms, is to impute to Democrats complicity with the rebels, sympathy with their cause, and a consequent desire for the dissolution of the Union; and to charge that the Secessionists look to this same Democracy for aid and comfort. But, strange to say, the very secession doctors of the "Confederate States" fail to look at the question in the same light. They hold out the right hand of fellowship to their Abolition brethren of the North, for they both now stand on the same platform:—That "the Constitution is a covenant with death and a league with hell"—while they hold the Northern Democracy to be their very worst and most dangerous enemy.—We take the proof of this fact from the very mouths of the Southern leaders, and the editorials of the Southern press. In a late editorial, the Mobile (Alabama) *Register* says:

"The radical abolition element which declares against re-union, and opposes the re-establishment of our former political relations, is, after all, nearest to what we want and will have. After having made war upon us for two years, now, as that party is going out of power, it favors peace on our own terms; while the Democratic party, which rode into power on the hobby-horse of peace, can only meet us with reconstruction."

And on the 5th of March, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the special organ of Jefferson Davis, said editorially:

"To be plain, we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats than the open atrocity of philanthropists of Massachusetts. The Democratic party always was our worst enemy, and but for its poisonous embrace these States would have been free and clear of the unnatural Union twenty years ago. It is not the Sewards and Sumners, the Black Republicans and Abolitionists, who have hurt us. They were right all along; there was an irrepressible conflict."

Who, then, do the secession leaders of the South count their best friends? To whom in the North do they look for "aid and comfort?" They tell us, in so many words, their only hope is in "the radical abolition element," which has been "right all along," in opposing "the re-establishment of our former political relations;" while they are equally candid in admitting that "the Democratic party can only meet them with reconstruction."—*Spirit of Times.*

WHO ARE FOR THE UNION?

The following resolution for the Union brought a test vote in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, showing plainly that the Democrats are for the Union and the Republicans are not:

Resolved, That this General Assembly deem it proper further to declare that it, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union, and would in such event cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

Yeas 46, all Democrats.—Nays 39, all Republicans or Abolitionists.

Who are the Loyalists?—The Legislature of New Jersey, on the last day of its recent session, passed the following resolution by a concurrent vote of both houses:

"*And be it Resolved*, That we pledge from this State a cordial and united support to the Federal Government, in all its constitutional efforts to maintain the integrity of this glorious Union."

The vote stood as follows:—All the Democrats, *aye!*—all the Republicans, *no!* Who were the loyalists, and who the traitors?—Let the common sense of the people answer.

Too Bad.—Hon. M. B. Lowry, Senator from the Erie district, in his speech in the Senate on the bill taxing the Erie Canal Company, delivered Feb. 23, 1863, gives us the following pathetic morsel:

"The poor widow who, perhaps, lost her husband from the 'miasma' of this canal, pays more taxes for the little skiff that takes her to the other side of the canal, (which has cut her little farm in two,) to milk her cow that pastures there by her husband's grave than does this powerful corporation."

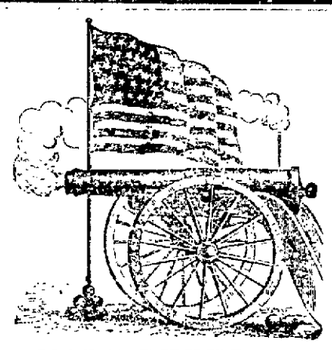
Couldn't there be some arrangement made to keep the widow and the cow on the same side of the ditch?—*Franklin Spectator.*

☞ Senator Henderson, of Missouri, opposed exempting ministers from military duty, under Wilson's Conscription Act. During the debate he said:

"Treason had been preached by ministers, at least in Massachusetts and Missouri, and they have been in a great degree instrumental in bringing about this war. If I had my way, I would put them all in the field, and make them fight the battles they done so much to inaugurate."

The people in the galleries applauded the sentiment.

☞ The Abolitionists of the town of Ripley, Ohio, have a characteristic way of showing their philanthropy. Lately they made desperate efforts, and succeeded in rescuing two negro children from their Kentucky masters, and a day or two afterwards sent two helpless white orphan children, whose father is now in the army, to the *poor house*. To the credit of the people of Georgetown, Ohio, these children were not permitted to enter the Infirmary; they were provided with homes in the families of two good Democrats of that place.



MORE THUNDER!

THE BALLOT BOX STILL SPEAKS!

Abolitionism "No Go!"

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN OHIO.—Our country exchanges from Ohio bring as the best kind of election returns. The Democratic gains generally on the vote of last fall are large.—The people in the country districts are aroused. Everything indicates a Democratic majority in the State next fall of 25,000 to 30,000

DAYTON, the home of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, usually Abolition, has elected the entire Democratic ticket by a handsome majority.

TOLEDO, which was strongly Abolition last fall, has elected the Democratic ticket by two hundred majority.

MICHIGAN.—The elections in Michigan have gone largely Democratic. The city of Detroit gives the Democratic State ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court, and the regents of the University, about 700 majority, yet the telegraph is very quiet about it.

WISCONSIN.—The State election in Wisconsin has resulted in the election of the Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Charter election on Monday resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by 2,600 majority. The Democrats carry nine of the ten wards on aldermen and eight on supervisors.

HARTFORD, CONN.—The Democrats carried Hartford, Connecticut, on Monday, by 450 majority. This is a gain of nearly one hundred since the Governor's election last week. The "picked men from the Army of the Potomac" have gone back to camp.

NEW HAVEN.—The Democrats in New Haven carried everything their way, as they always do when they try. They have elected Harmanus M. Welch, Mayor, by a majority of three hundred and eighty-five votes. This is a gain of about one hundred and thirty votes since the gubernatorial election.

TRENTON, N. J.—F. S. Mills, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 378 majority. The whole Democratic city ticket is elected by an average majority of nearly 400. The Democrats carry five out of the six wards, and elect all the ward officers.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.—The Democratic ticket elected by a smashing majority. "Loyal Leagues" won't save sinking Abolitionism!

CONNECTICUT.

The Abolitionists continue to crow over the result of the Connecticut election. We admit that they carried the State; we have already shown by what means they carried it; now let us see how much they gained, and what is the extent of the victory which they hail with such apparent rapture.

The Bridgeport (Connecticut) *Republican Farmer*, after enumerating and commenting upon the vile means resorted to by the administration and its Abolition partisan supporters to carry the State, concludes with the following remarks and summing up of the result:

"All these expedients were used to the utmost of their ability, and yet, with the great aid derived from their joint application to the object in view, they have been able to little more than save themselves. Last year the vote stood, for Buckingham 39,782, for Loomis 30,534. Buckingham's majority 9,148. This year the vote stands, for Buckingham 40,666, (errors excepted,) for Seymour 38,141 Buckingham's majority 2,525. Democratic gain 6,623.

"This is not all. In the Senate, where last year we had not a single member, we now have eight certain, and may have nine; and in the House, where we had only fifty-eight, we now have about one hundred members.

"To accomplish such results, against the extraordinary means and influences brought to bear directly upon us, is no small achievement; indeed, in everything essential, it is a Victory—and must be so regarded."

If the Abolitionists can find anything particularly gratifying in such a victory, they are entitled to the fullest enjoyment of it. We are satisfied, if they are. It presents the singular fact of two parties to a virulent political contest mutually pleased with the result.

A few facts not heretofore given in relation to the means used to carry the State for Buckingham and elect the Abolition candidates for Congress, may not be uninteresting. A New Haven correspondent of the New York *Express* says: "The army of the Rappahannock must have had extracted from it every Republican in the Connecticut regiments—*while not a Democrat has been permitted to come home.*" The Hartford *Times* says: "Gen. Ripley, of the United States Ordnance Department, came there on the Saturday preceding the election, in uniform, and admonished the contractors in Colt's armory that the Government would not furnish work to those who voted against them—whereupon the contractors informed their workmen that their situations depended upon their votes. This was the case wherever the Government held power over the working men of the State. It was exercised mercilessly, as it was in the private corporations, of whatever description. A bold woman was taken from Government employ and sent, on full pay, strolling through the State making speeches and organizing Womens' Union Leagues, one of the features of which was proscription in trade and social intercourse of all who refused to come under their standard. In fact no means, either of enticement or compulsion, were left untried—and yet, after all, the State was barely carried. In Fairfield county, where upwards of three hundred Republican soldiers were voted, the Democratic gain over last year's vote was 1216, electing the entire ticket. Last year the Republicans carried the county by over 1000. In the 10th district, last year, the Republican Senator was elected by 248 majority—this year the Democratic candidate was elected by 367. The 11th Senatorial district was last year Republican by 334—this year Democratic by 41. While English, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the New Haven district, is elected by over 1000 majority, Deming, the Abolition candidate, elected in the Hartford district, has but about 20 majority."

A gain of nearly 7000 on the popular vote, of eight or nine State Senators and over forty Representatives, besides a Democratic judge in the Bridgeport district, will do very well—in fact we believe we have a better right to burn powder over the result and to fling up our hats and huzza, than the Abolitionists had. But our *forte* is modesty—we are not ambitious to make a noise in the world, and, at all events, are too accustomed to victory to make fools of ourselves when we achieve one.

☞ The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday last.

GEN. HALLECK ISSUES A PRONUNCIAMENTO.

Among the letters addressed to the committee of the Sumter meeting, held on Saturday in the city of New York, we notice one from General Halleck, of which an extract is furnished in the N. Y. *Express*. It runs thus:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, April 5, 1863.

James A. Roosevelt, Sec'y of the League, N. Y.

* * * * * * *

We have already made immense progress in this war—a greater progress than was ever before made under similar circumstances. Our armies are still advancing, and, if sustained by the voices of the patriotic millions at home, they will ere long crush the rebellion in the South, *and then place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors in the North.* Very respectfully your obedient servant.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-chief.

Our generals have been famous for proclamations addressed to the enemy; but here we have a proclamation of the General-in-chief, addressed to the assemblage in Union square, assuring them that the army, as soon as it shall have conquered the South, will be directed North, "to place its heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors."

We do not know whether Gen. Halleck refers to those "sneaking traitors in the North," who have for years been uttering treason against the Constitution; denouncing our glorious Union as an "accursed Union with slaveholders," "a compact with Hell," &c., and who have again and again expressed, through their presses and their public speakers, a desire that the Union might be dissolved rather than that they should be contaminated by further political association with those who, like George Washington, held negroes as slaves. We are not quite sure whether Major General Halleck means these "traitors" and "disunionists," for such they are, or whether he has chosen to adopt the epithets of Republican slang, and refers in such choice terms as we have quoted to the Union Democrats and Conservatives, who alone are loyal to the Constitution and the laws. In either case, we can tell Gen. Halleck, that this proclamation will hardly increase any claim he may have had to the respect of the nation, nor inspire any very great admiration for the qualities of his mind or heart. It is an act of cowardice on the part of a general to threaten unarmed men, whoever they may be, and an act of folly to say what he will do, *after he shall have conquered.* Let him conquer *first*, and then issue his proclamation against "the sneaking traitors in the North."

We do not know how near we are to the final crushing of the rebellion, and cannot tell, therefore, how soon General Halleck's threat will be carried into execution.—Neither do we know whether General Halleck will, at the close of the war, be commander in chief of the army. He holds his commission, like every other officer, during the pleasure of the President; and as Mr. Lincoln is not always of the same mind, the present commander-in-chief may find himself dispose of before he has had a chance of putting his heel on the heads of his fellow-citizens. Besides, if we may believe General Cassius M. Clay, the war will never be ended as long as General Halleck is at the head of the army; and if the President, to whom General Clay gave this assurance in writing, shares the opinion of his distinguished friend, General Halleck may not even have an opportunity of putting his heels on the heads of the enemy in the field. The report of the war committee, moreover, tells us that the President, when he judges proper, will give orders to the generals in the field, without consulting the commander-in-chief, and it is therefore quite possible that when General Halleck shall be ready to put his heel on his fellow citizens North, Mr. Lincoln may prevent the dire consequences of that fearful step by a secret counter order to the subordinate general, commanding him to use a little more humanity and discretion than is exhibited in the menace of our modern ATTILA.

CHARLES XII., when displeased with his Council of State at Stockholm, sent them his boots; but the legs were not in them, and no immediate danger resulted from this symbolical manifestation of power; much less can we suppose that the people of the North will be frightened by a mere allusion to General Halleck's boots, no matter how substantially the cobbler may have put on the heels. General Halleck's name is yet unconnected with any battle field, unless the escape of General Beauregard from Corinth; with all his men, and all his baggage, artillery and military stores, is considered a great victory. He is far from being a Cæsar, a Napoleon, or a Frederick; and yet, if he would imitate those men, he must have a care not to use threats against unarmed people, whom these great captains have always spared and protected. Threats, even against an armed *enemy*, are in wretched taste, and are generally avoided by great military commanders. Against private citizens, they are altogether incompatible with that high sense of honor which should at all times distinguish the soldier and the gentleman.

General Halleck, not much more than a year ago, was a private citizen, a lawyer in California; and he may a year hence, be again a private citizen. If he were merely a soldier, we might excuse his ignorance of the law; but as a lawyer he must know, that martial law ceases with the restoration of peace. It is not for the commanding generals then to place their heels on the necks of their fellow-citizens and their peers. If there should be traitors in any State of the Union then, they will be amenable to the civil tribunals; they will have to be indicted and tried, and when found guilty, punished, not by General Halleck's boot-law, but by the laws of the land. General Halleck himself overstepping these laws, will be held strictly responsible for his acts, and if persisting in his purpose of military usurpation, punished with the severity due to his audacity and presumption. The citizens in expressing their opinions and depositing their ballots, exercise a sovereign right, with which no military commander may interfere without becoming guilty of treason. The people are the source of all power. All the officers, civil and military, are but public servants, and *rebels* when they lay their sacrilegious hands on the rights and privileges guarantied to the citizens by the Constitution. This war may be continued beyond the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. A new administration may come into power in 1865, and if General Halleck's official career has not terminated before that time, he will certainly not be afforded an opportunity of trying the strength of his heels and the solidity of his boots on the necks of a people, who may not only differ from him in political opinion, but who utterly contemn and despise his threats.—*Age.*

☞ Philip Huber, Gabriel Filbert, Augustus F. Illig and Harrison Oxenrider, arrested by the police on Wednesday week in Berks county, as "Knights of the Golden Circle," were taken to Philadelphia, and, after an examination, held to bail for a further hearing on the 4th of May—Huber entering bail in $4000, and the others entering their own recognizances in $3000 each. Our opinion of all secret political organizations (including this and the "Loyal Leagues") is that they are unnecessary under a government of constitution and laws, like ours; that they are contrary to the spirit of republican institutions; and that they lead to no good end that cannot be better attained by open and public means.—*Allentown Democrat.*

☞ The N. Y. *Express* thinks that after the conscription we shall see women here, as on the continent of Europe, ploughing, hoeing, digging, fishing, wood-chopping, mining, etc.

☞ The Republican paper at West Greenville, Mercer county, has suspended.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞April Court commences to-day.

☞There will be preaching in the U. P. Church on next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, by Rev. Wm. Carlisle.

RAILROAD CHANGE.—On and after this morning, the trains will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M., the morning train making Harrisburg and Philadelphia connections, and the afternoon with Baltimore. A change on the Northern Central has made this arrangement here necessary.

☞The Howard House, in Baltimore, has been re-opened, by Col. Wm. C. Reamer, a gentleman who has had large experience in hotel keeping, and always popular, wherever located. The house is said to be better kept than ever, Mr. Reamer knowing exactly what such an establishment requires, and furnishing it accordingly. The table is excellent, the beds are ditto, whilst all connected with the management are clever fellows, resolved to do their best to make guests comfortable. Give the Howard a trial, reader, and we know you will not regret it.

☞The Tobacco establishment of Wm. Buehler, 157 Franklin street, Baltimore, is doing a thriving business, notwithstanding the times. Mr. Buehler's stock of Segars, of all brands, Tobaccos, Snuffs, &c., is large and varied, whilst his prices are low as can possibly be expected. Besides, he is a good and reliable business man, who will always be found prompt in supplying any article ordered. We commend his house to dealers throughout this county.

☞The last new thing in Gettysburg is the extensive Steam Bakery of Newport & Ziegler, in Washington street, which is now in full blast. The advertisement in another column will tell you all about it. Their bread is certainly superior to any we have ever seen manufactured in this place.

AMENDED STAMP DUTIES.—The following are some of the amendments to the Act of Congress of 1862, as made by the Supplement passed March 3d, 1863, in reference to the Stamp duties:

Promissory Notes, Orders for Payment of Money, Notes on Demand, &c.

Amount.	33 days.	63 days.	93 days.
From $ 20 to $200	01	02	03
" 200 to 400	02	04	06
" 400 to 600	03	06	09
" 600 to 800	04	08	12
" 800 to 1000	05	10	15

By the month:

Amount.	4 mos.*	6 mos.†	6 mos.‡
From $ 20 to $200	04	06	10
" 200 to 400	08	12	20
" 400 to 600	12	18	30
" 600 to 800	16	24	40
" 800 to 1000	20	30	50

*4 mos. and 3 days. †6 mos. and 3 days, or less. ‡Over 6 mos.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The following handsome acknowledgment has been received from the Secretary of the U. S. Christian Commission. It will be gratifying to the friends of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers who contributed to this noble and patriotic object. We say to the members of the Vocal Quartette and Quaver Clubs—Well done! You will carry with you the blessings and heartfelt thanks of many a poor soldier whom this money has gone to relieve:

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, }
PHILADELPHIA, April 9th, 1863. }

T. D. CARSON, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Yours of April 6th, welcome alike for the kind confidence in the Christian Commission it expressed, and for the generous sum to aid in the great work for our sick and wounded soldiers it enclosed, was received this day.

The amount, ONE HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, will be duly acknowledged in the papers.

Please convey to the persons engaged in the Concert, and accept for yourself, the thanks of the Commission. Very truly yours,

W. E. BOARDMAN, Sec'y.

Communicated.

At a meeting of the Consistories composing the "Abbottstown Charge," the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His providence, to call from our midst our much beloved friend and faithful Minister of the Gospel, the Rev. EMANUEL H. HOFFHEINS, we deem it but a just tribute to his memory to express our feelings of respect for his many excellent qualities as a citizen and his exemplary life as the pastor of our congregations: therefore

Resolved, That in his death we have lost an attentive friend in our afflictions, an exemplary citizen, an able and faithful minister of the gospel.

Resolved, That in consideration of the many kind offices he so faithfully performed in behalf of our mutual welfare and comfort while living in the flesh, we express our regards for his remains by erecting a suitable *monument* to his memory.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of the deceased in this their unexpected bereavement, and can, with them, feel the loss of a kind father, a devoted christian, and a worthy servant in the cause of Christ.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the "German Reformed Messenger," "The Compiler," and the "Citizen," for publication, and also that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased.

Communicated.

MR. STAHLE:—I witnessed a something last week, while on my way to Gettysburg, that excited my admiration, and a passing notice of it in the public papers is no more than justice.

I noticed twelve children (girls and boys) well dressed, neat, clean and apparently intelligent, sitting around me and accompanied by a gentleman who seemed to pay more than usual attention to them. Curiosity led me to inquire as to where they were going and the object of their ride, and I learned that they were poor, helpless, orphan children from the city of Baltimore, who fortunately fell into the care of the Children's Aid Society, and were to be provided with good and comfortable homes in Pennsylvania. Such an enterprise is amongst the noblest and most praiseworthy that can engage our minds, and should not fail to elicit the favorable attention of the people everywhere. There are many of us not favored with children, and others again where sons and daughters are few and perhaps left home to do for themselves, thus leaving the firesides without the playful and innocent amusements of children, and would not charity, enjoyment and interest prompt us to aid and encourage this benevolent institution by taking these children when we could need them and thereby snatch them from possible crime and suffering? This is my religion at least.

ABBOTTSTOWN.

A CHAPLAIN DISMISSED FOR SPEAKING WELL OF GEN. McCLELLAN.—The Falmouth correspondent of the Providence *Journal* informs the good people of Rhode Island, that the Rev. P. H. Burkhardt, chaplain to the first regiment U. S. Dragoons, has been dismissed from the service by the President. The cause of this unceremonious treatment was a speech which the Reverend gentleman made to his former congregation, at Schenectady, N. Y., in which he depicted the dangers he had passed, and accidentally alluded to "Gen. McClellan's high military qualities." For this he was summarily punished.

The dismissal from the service of Lieut. Edgerly, for voting the Democratic ticket, is a worthy counterpart to this manifestation of Presidential displeasure. The New York *Staats-Zeitung* calls these proceedings, "a means of encouraging enlistments."

Patriotic Leaguers.—When you hear a young Abolition Leaguer boasting that he is down upon making peace with the rebels "until every vestige of the cursed institution of slavery is rooted out from the land." ask if it isn't that he is also opposed to shouldering a musket on any terms, and that either he or his daddy has three hundred dollars to pay the government in lieu of his services.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The *Sun* of Saturday says:

A Fortress Monroe dispatch, dated yesterday, reports the Confederates still investing Suffolk. From official dispatches of the engagement on the river on Tuesday, it appears that it was quite a spirited affair. The Federal gunboats were more or less injured and one Confederate battery silenced. The Federal loss was five killed and eighteen wounded. The gunboat most seriously damaged was the Mount Washington, formerly the Mount Vernon, the mail steamer between Washington city and Aquia creek.

Reinforcements have reached Gen. Foster at Washington, North Carolina. A river steamer having on board a regiment of troops and supplies of provisions and ammunition succeeded in passing the Confederate batteries on Tar river, and reached the wharf at Washington on Tuesday last, the 14th instant. The Federal forces, therefore, now are about twenty-five hundred strong, but whether they can hold out against the large army of Confederates reported to be in the vicinity, remains to be seen.

A NEWSPAPER MOBBED.

A few weeks ago a mob entered the office of the Columbus, Ohio, *Crisis*, and damaged it.—The cause of this riot was the fact that the *Crisis* had always advocated the Constitution, in opposition to negro freedom. A correspondent gives the following particulars in regard to the matter:

"During the riot at the office, one of Mr. Medary's daughters, Mrs. Wilson, passed through the crowd, took the subscription books, and was making off with them, when a well known dirty Abolitionist here attempted to take them from her. She took a revolver from her pocket, leveled it at the fellow's head, and denouncing him as a coward, fit only to fight women, went off with the books, revolver in hand, through the crowd, not one of them daring to interfere with her. The fellow is in the lock-up for assaulting her. All honor to her.

"Colonel Medary arrived in the ten o'clock train, last night. He met with a reception that must have compensated him for the destruction of his office. He was escorted by an immense crowd to the American Hotel, where he was welcomed by Judge Thurman in a speech that has the ring of the true metal.—The reply of Mr. Medary was in excellent taste, and had a happy effect in quieting the excited passions of his indignant friends. A meeting will be held, this evening, to take measures to protect the property of Democrats in the future. *Retaliation for like outrages will be certain and prompt.* It will be an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, house for house, and life for life."

☞Let this be the mission of the conservative men of the country North and South—to curb the radical element, to put down or modify sectional bigotry and dogmatism, and bring the country back to its starting point of the constitutional government, union, freedom, peace and prosperity.

The true Nigger-Head Doctrine.—At an Abolition meeting in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening week, a "Reverend" Albert N. Gilbert made a speech in which he said:—"This is a war for the Abolition of slavery. Why should we longer attempt to hoodwink one another? Why should we deny what we know to be a fact? From the first of January, 1863, every true and loyal American is an Abolitionist, every American army an Abolition army, and whenever it advances, it carries in one hand the sword or the gun; in the other, freedom to the negro."

☞"The man whom the editor of the *Spirit and Times* worships is a Major-General in that organization (Knights of the Golden Circle,) as well as a Major General of the U. S. Army. That man is General McClellan."—*Repository and Transcript.*

If the *Transcript* has any proof of the existence of such a "military organization" as the Knights of the Golden Circle, or that General McClellan is a "Major-General in that organization," it is its duty to lay it before the public. We call upon the editor to do so. We dare him to produce the proof. If he has no such information, the paragraph is a villainous slander on one of the purest patriots and best generals the country has produced. Bring on the proof or acknowledge the lie.—*Spirit & Times.*

☞An interesting meeting was held *by the clerks of the various departments*, in Washington City, a few days since, to "sustain the administration." Of course you are "loyal!" Fifteen hundred or two thousand a year isn't to be sneezed at, boys. Stand by old Abe, and, until the government goes down amidst the general wreck, you will be sure of your places. But what after that?

☞Gen. Burnside has issued an order pronouncing the penalty of death on all persons found guilty of aiding the rebels.

☞Don't fail to read the articles on our "outside." They are somewhat lengthy, but will well repay a perusal.

☞Mr. D. K. Snyder, as Administrator, has sold the mansion property of the late Col. Baltzer Snyder, in Heidlersburg, to Mr. Philip H. Houck, for $800 cash.

Special Notices.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 25 to 6 50
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Red Wheat	1 45 to 1 50
Corn	85
Rye	90
Oats	70
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Flax Seed	2 75
Plaster of Paris	8 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 45
Pork	5 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 00 to 7 12
Wheat	1 65 to 2 00
Rye	1 03 to 1 10
Corn	95 to 97
Oats	90 to 92
Clover Seed	5 50 to 5 75
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 62
Beef Cattle, per hund	8 00 to 13 50
Hogs, per hund	8 00 to 8 50
Hay	21 00 to 22 50
Whiskey	47 to 48
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	92 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 25
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Rye	95
Corn	80
Oats	70
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

MARRIED.

At the Parsonage, in Petersburg, March 15th, 1863, by Rev. S. V. Sterner, Mr. ALFRED McELWEE to Miss MARY M. SOWERS, both of Adams county, Pa.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. N. J. Mitchell, Dr. F. S. SMITH, of Bendersville, to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of Hon. James Chatham, of Lock Haven, Pa.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

In Westminster, on the 11th inst., JOHN FISHER, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Westminster, in the 84th year of his age.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of his father, near this place, Mr. JAMES F. BENNER, (late of the Anderson Troop,) son of Mr. Josiah Benner, aged 20 years 8 months and 3 days.

In New Freedom, Adams county, April 2d, 1863, Mrs. JANE, consort of Abraham Wilson, and daughter of James and Mary Wilson, aged 19 years 6 months and 25 days.

On the 2d inst., in New Salem, of pneumonia, JACOB ELMORE, son of Isaac and Sarah Bacher, aged 3 months and 12 days.

On the 13th inst., in Franklin township, of pneumonia, MAGGIE CECELIA, daughter of William and Ann E. Wantz, aged 11 months and 8 days.

On the 7th inst., of scarlet fever, MAGDALENE JANE, daughter of George W. and Rachel Lott, of Freedom township, aged 6 years 1 month and 7 days.

On the 24th ult., in Adams county, SARAH C. KEEFER, aged 1 year 7 months and 24 days.

Hay Wanted!

THE undersigned wishes to buy 500 tons of good HAY. The highest market price paid in cash for prime Timothy Hay, delivered at his packing establishment in Gettysburg.—Early applications desired.

WM. E. BITTLE.

April 20, 1863. 6m*

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Howard House,

BALTIMORE.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED THIS EXTENSIVE AND FAVORITE HOTEL, and solicits the share of patronage which its highly favorable location and his efforts to please may deserve.

Having been engaged for many years in conducting popular Hotels in Pennsylvania, Virginia and this city, he feels assured of being able, with the aid of his Competent Assistants, to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the Howard House, in a style surpassed by no Hotel of its class in the country.

Terms—Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1.75 per Day.
" Ladies' " 2.00 "

Respectfully,
WM. C. REAMER, Proprietor.

Baltimore, April 20, 1863. 6m

Notice.

THE fourth account of Dr. John Ahl, Committee of the person and estate of George Bittinger, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 20, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE first and final account of Jacob Benner, Assignee of the estate and effects of Ludwick Essick, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 20, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second account of Robert McCurdy, Sequestrator of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

April 20, 1863. 4t

Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.

April 6, 1863. tf

Notice.

MOSES FICKES'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Moses Fickes, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN FICKES, Adm'r.

April 13, 1863. 6t*

A Problem

FOR THE LADIES.—Sent free of charge.—Address "PROBLEM," Box 943 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. [April 6, '63. 3t

Special Notice.

I have adopted this method to inform those indebted to me that I need money. It is hoped they will call as early as possible and settle their accounts, many of which have been standing for years. This is the first time I have had occasion to call on them for money and will therefore expect a prompt response.

March 16, 1863. F. B. PICKING.

Wall Paper!

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at McILHENY'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SHAKERS, the nicest and best assortment in town, at McILHENY'S.

HATS.—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker" Hat? Call at McILHENY'S.

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with promptness. A. P. BAUGHER.

April 20, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc*

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JAMES J. FINK.

Oxford tp., April 20, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity. ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. F. EICKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30 1863.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN M'MASTER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

House and Lot,

WITH STABLE, FOR RENT.—Enquire of M. & W. McCLEAN,

Apr. 13, 1863. 3t Attorneys.

Notice.

CHRISTIAN J. CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of C. J. Cashman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BENNER, Adm'r.

Mar 9, 1863. 6t

Notice.

SARAH ALBERT'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Reading township, and the last named in Huntington township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL MYERS,
ELIUD ALBERT,
Executors.

Mar. 30, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

GEORGE BERCAW'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Bercaw, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Straban township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. PETER BERCAW,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,
Executors.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

IN accordance with the provisions of the 5th Section of an Act to incorporate the "Inland Telegraph Company," notice is hereby given to the Corporators named in said Act and the Stockholders in the Corporation, that there will be a meeting of the said Corporate body, at the Franklin House, in the borough of Gettysburg, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of MAY next, (A. D. 1863,) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a President and six Directors, for the management of the affairs of said Corporation.

DAVID WILLS,
JOEL B. DANNER,
HENRY J. STAHLE,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
R. G. McCREARY.

April 13, 1863. 3t

Notice.

ELIZABETH DIEHL'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Diehl, late of Hamilton township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. K. STONER, Executor.

April 13, 1863. 6t*

Special Notice.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
No. 114 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1863. 3m

County Superintendent.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ADAMS COUNTY—GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d Section of the Act of 8th May, A. D., 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, A. D., 1863, being the 4th day of the month, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act. JNO. C. ELLIS,
County Supt. of Adams co.

New Oxford, April 13, 1863. 3t

To the Directors

OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF ADAMS CO.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and pledge myself to devote my time and energies to the duties of the office, if I am your choice at the coming election.

R. A. LYTTLE.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1863. tc

To the Directors

OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and, should he be chosen, promises to devote his best efforts to the discharge of its duties.

DAVID S. PEFFER.

Abbottstown, April 13, 1863. tc

To the Directors

OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF ADAMS CO.—The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools. Having had the advantages of 'literary and scientific attainments,' and being a practical teacher for more than eight years, he feels competent to discharge the duties the office requires. If elected he will pledge himself to the best of his ability to a faithful and impartial discharge of his duty. P. D. W. HANKEY.

April 13, 1863. tc

Election.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LITTLESTOWN.—An election for Directors, to manage the affairs of this company during the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of Joseph Barker, in Littlestown, on the FIRST SATURDAY OF MAY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. S. BISHOP, Sec'y.

April 13, 1863. td*

Notice.

JACOB LAUGHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Laughman, late of Berwick twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY LAUGHMAN, Adm'r.

April 13, 1863. 6t*

100,000 Bushels Wheat

WANTED.—The highest market price in cash will always be paid for GRAIN, SEED AND FLOUR, at HOLLINGER'S WAREHOUSE, at the old stand lately occupied by Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co., where all kinds of GUANO, PLASTER, SALT, FISH & GROCERIES, can be had wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash. Call and examine for yourselves. [April 13, 1863. 1y

1863. Spring Styles 1863.

OF HATS AND CAPS. R. F. McILHENY, at his old stand, S. W. cor. Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call. BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogans; Ladies' morocco Balmoral Boots, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock. R. F. McILHENY.

April 13, 1863.

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all State, County and Special taxes assessed for the year 1863 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JULY. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

April 13, 1863. td

Millinery

AND STRAW GOODS.—We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILADELPHIA, a well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call. I remain yours, respectfully,

March 16, 1863. 1m H. WARD.

Drs. Cress & Taylor

HAVE removed their office to the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office, where, with increased facilities, and thankful for past favors, they are prepared to attend to the duties of their profession. [Apr. 6, 1863. 3t

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the public house of F. J. Wilson, in Abbottstown, Adams county, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, A. D., 1863, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and Six Managers of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year.

GEO. SWOPE, Assist. Treas.

April 6, 1863. 3t

Arch Street Carpet

WAREHOUSE, No. 832 Arch St., two doors below Ninth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber has just received for Spring Trade a well selected stock of English and American CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles of the best makes—bought previous to the late advance for Cash, and will be sold at low prices.

Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrains and Venetian Carpetings,—with a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c., &c. Persons who are about furnishing, are requested to make an examination of the above goods previous to making their selections, as such inducements will be held out as cannot fail to please. JOS. BLACKWOOD,

832 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

April 6, 1863. 3m

At it Again!

THE undersigned would inform the public that, having disposed of some of his land, he will hereafter give his whole time to his business, that of BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING. He is prepared to turn out work as promptly as could reasonably be expected, and warrants good work—he makes none other. His location is in Cumberland township, on the new Trostle mill road, half a mile from the mill.—He will endeavor to deserve and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY.

April 6, 1863. 6w

LADIES, if you wish to see a splendid assortment of Shoes and Gaiters, call at McILHENY'S.

NECK TIES.—A beautiful assortment at McILHENY'S.

A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow-land.

The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a neverfailing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

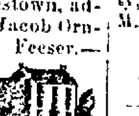
☞Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon.

JACOB GOSMAN.

April 6, 1863. 3m

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, by the subscriber, at the Central Hotel, in the borough of Hanover, on the 14th of MAY, at 12 M., A TRACT OF LAND, of 75 Acres, more or less, situated on the Emmitsburg road, in Adams county, five miles from Littlestown, adjoining the lands of Watson Barr, Jacob Orndorff, William Kuhns and Benjamin Feeser.—



The improvements are a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, a Frame Barn, and other out-buildings.—There is a good well near the house and a good Apple Orchard on the land. The land is in a high state of cultivation and limed thoroughly. The property is leased for one year, and possession can be had from the first of April next. The purchaser will get one-half of the crops of this year. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES KRAFT.

April 6, 1863. ts

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co., in the Grain, Produce, Grocery and Commission business, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found with Jacob S. Hollinger, for the present, at the old stand. The receipts of either of the undersigned will be good for monies due the late firm. All persons having claims against the firm will present the same for payment and all persons indebted to the firm will please attend to the liquidation of their accounts.

JEREMIAH DIEHL,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
JACOB S. HOLLINGER.

April 1, 1863. 3t*

Collectors,

TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of Taxes for 1861 and previous years, in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their Duplicates on or before the 20th and 21st days of APRIL next, on which days the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c.—and if the Collectors do not appear and make settlement at the time above mentioned, their accounts will be given immediately into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

The Collectors for 1862 will be required to pay over to the County Treasurer all monies that may be collected by the April Court.

WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Mar 23, 1863. td

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CRESS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to Coin—and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

☞Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market street, Philad'a.

Mar. 9, 1863. 3m&3msep.1

Notes Lost---Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing three Notes, or either of them, given by Lydia Loister and John Slyder to Henry Bishop, Sr., each dated April 1, 1861: two for the payment of $100 each, one falling due April 1, 1863, and one April 1, 1864, and the third Note for $106, falling due April 1, 1865. Said Notes having been lost, payment has been stopped. HENRY BISHOP, SR.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. 3t

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations. Loan day, Wednesday. [Apr. 6, 1863. tf

Central Nurseries,

YORK, PENNA.

The undersigned invite attention to their superior assortment of FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c., for the spring of 1863. The Fruit department embraces STANDARD AND DWARF TREES, in great variety and of superior growth. Also a large collection of GRAPES and other small fruits. RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, &c. The Ornamental department, in addition to our large stock of ENGLISH ELM, NORWAY MAPLE and SILVER MAPLE, especially suited for street planting, and NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBOR VITÆ, AUSTRIAN, CORSICAN, RUSSIAN and SCOTCH PINES, of extra size, JUNIPERS, MAHONIAS, &c., particularly suited for Cemetery and Lawn planting, embraces a large and complete assortment of hardy Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., which we offer at very reasonable rates.

Catalogues on application.

EWD. J. EVANS & CO.,

Mar. 16, 1863. York, Pa.

Come Ye Weary

AND HEAVY LADEN.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends that he has just received a fresh supply of that world-renowned "HASKEESH, or TURKISH EXHILERATING CANDY," imported directly from Turkey. This Candy possesses all the properties, but is without the baneful effects of opium. Its effect upon the human system is such that it will revive the weary, and your sleep after using this candy will be sweet, and your dreams enchanting. Every one should use it. Price only 25 cents a box. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price by addressing A. W. CAREY, Box 370, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

Take Notice.

WHEREAS my daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Knouse, a minor, has left my domicil without my consent, this is to give notice that I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

DANIEL N. KNOUSE.

April 6, 1863. 3t*

BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?" "At McILHENY'S."

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale their estate, known as "VIRGINIA MILLS," in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., within one mile of Fairfield. The tract contains upwards of 500 ACRES, of which 300 are excellent farm land, and the residue covered with good timber. The land is of the best quality and usually yields a sure crop of both winter and summer grain. Besides the stream upon which the Mills are built, running through the tract, the farm has water in almost every field.—

There are on the tract a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Stone Back-building, Two-story LOG HOUSE attached, large Bank Barn, of frame, with all the modern conveniences, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. The Mill is three stories high, of stone, with two pair of burrs, chopping stones, all in complete order; Saw Mill, Miller's House, Tenant House; two excellent Orchards on the place, with a large amount of yard fruit, of every variety. The Gettysburg extension of the Penna. Railroad is located through the farm. This estate offers inducements for safe investments not often found.—The title is indisputable.

☞Persons desirous of viewing the property, or purchasing, will call upon our Attornies, M. & W. McClean, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY MYERS,
MARY V. MYERS.

Feb. 16, 1863. tf

Russell's Screw Power

COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER,
WITHOUT COG GEARING.

The Lightest Draft Mower in the World.

It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power.

The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all Cog-geared Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynomometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malable iron guards, with a steel plate or face, ground to a cutting edge.—This with the knives, gives a perfect sheer cut.

Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field.

Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field.

There is no side Draft, or weight upon the horses' necks.

New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing, with a light play when the Reaper is attached.

The subscriber who is Agent for this machine has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and feels satisfied that all who see this machine work will have no other.

A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

CERTIFICATES.

We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest, for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper. We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel satisfied it could not have been done better by any other machine. It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw.

PHILIP WEAVER,
GEORGE BOYER.

We certify that we saw Mr. Wible mow with the above machine both in standing and lodged grass, with but one span of horses, and we consider it the best mower we ever saw.

GEORGE BOYER,
GEORGE DEARDORFF.

Mar. 23, 1863. tf

For Sale.

TWO SECOND-HAND MANNY MACHINES, with Wood's Improvement. Enquire of

Mar. 23, 1863. WM. WIBLE.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

Making Room

FOR NEW GOODS.—PICKING is selling off all his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his Spring supply.

Now is the time to buy cheap
Call soon to secure bargains.

Feb. 2, 1863

1863. } PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. { 1863.

Howell & Bourke,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILA., have now in stock, a fine variety of WALL PAPERS, got up expressly for their Spring Trade. WINDOW PAPER of every grade, to which they invite the attention of Storekeepers.

☞In their Retail department will be found the choicest styles of the season.

Feb. 23, 1863. 3m

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,
FLOUR,
SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Millinery Goods.

1863. SPRING. 1863.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT St. PHILA., have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS including

Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Misses' and Children's Straw Goods, &c.
Fancy and Crape Bonnets,
French Flowers, Ribbons, &c.

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners.

Cash Buyers will find special advantages in examining this stock before purchasing.

March 16, 1863. 1m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

fessed himself unable to tell how his plans had become known to the enemy."

These are heavy charges against the President, accusing him directly with interfering with the commanding general in the field; giving orders without conferring with the commander-in-chief or the Secretary of War, and *divulging either himself, or through his friends, our General's plans* of attack, so as to enable the enemy to be informed of, and prepared for them. The President, who is charged with doing these things, on the representations of Gens. Cochrane and Newton, whom he ought to have dismissed from the army, as demanded by General Halleck, is here held up to public contempt—as a man who, causing the plans of General Burnside to be divulged, has, to that extent, given aid and comfort to the enemy. Are not these charges monstrous? Ought not an order to be made out for the immediate arrest of the members of the committee? Would they not render the country better service at Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren, (Fort McHenry is too near Washington,) than in Congress? Why is it that innocent men have been arrested without any cause being assigned for the arbitrary act, and such as these suffered to go at large, whose evident purpose it is to deprive the President of the last remnant of confidence reposed in him by the people?

To leave no manner of doubt as to whom they mean to strike, and who is to be held up to public scorn, the Committee's Report says:

"The Administration called by the people to the head of the Government, in this the most critical period of the nation's history, *was more promptly and fully supported than that of any other Government of which history has preserved any record.* The call of the President for money and men had *been more than complied with; no legislation which he had deemed necessary had been denied by Congress;* and the people had most nobly and generously supported and sustained what their representatives had promised in their name. The same Congress, fresh from their constituents, had again met, and so would they continue to act. It needs but to refer to the history of the Congress just closed *for its prompt and thorough action, clothing the Executive with the fullest power, placing at his disposal all the resources of men and money* which this nation possessed to prove that your committee judged rightly that Congress needed no prompting from them to do its entire duty. Not upon those whose duty it was to provide the means necessary to put down the rebellion, *but upon those whose duty it was to rightfully apply those means, and the agents they employed for that purpose, rests the blame,* if any, that the hopes of the nation have not been realized, and its expectations have been so long disappointed."

After such a statement, only one thing is wanting to the audacity of this frantic Abolition committee—the impeachment of Mr. Lincoln. And these are the men that accuse the Democracy of disloyalty. What else can be their aim in thus holding up the Constitutional Chief Magistrate to public ridicule and contempt, than to encourage the hopes of the Confederates, and to prolong the war?

The *Journal of Commerce*, in commenting upon the report, says truly:

"What the committee think and say about Gen. McClellan is of little importance, since they are by no means judges of military matters. But the exposure of the general conduct of the war, which they did not intend to make, but which is made by their report, has its value. We are impressed with the great truth, which shines out of their whole story, that the relations between the President and General McClellan were of the most kind and cordial character, and that Mr. Lincoln seems to have been earnestly desirous of supporting McClellan in his military operations, but that the interference of just such men as this committee prevented the honest, earnest desires of the President, and destroyed the hope of the country in the armies under McClellan. The kindly and most sincere tone of the President (except when his words pass through the hands of other persons) is always visible, and the patriotic and noble utterances of McClellan always respond fully and unmistakably. The political partisans who came between the President and McClellan have been the curse of the country. They have ruined a magnificent army and prolonged the war indefinitely."

And the able editor of the *Intelligencer* who, from his position in Washington, and his intimacy with leading men, is very apt to know more about these things than, with his usual discretion, he is willing to divulge to the public, sums up thus:

"If we could wish that the President might have been spared the humiliations of this exposure, and that the insinuation of having divulged important military secrets might not have been cast either upon him or his two distinguished subordinates, it is none the less proper, now that the *esclandre* has occurred, that the moral which it teaches should be distinctly drawn.

"Accordingly, we think it will be admitted by all that the President should not appoint any General to the command of an army, or retain any General in such command, who has so forfeited the confidence of his Government that his movements can be arrested at the unofficial and clandestine suggestion of two of his subordinate officers. This is not only a matter of decorum but a plain and elementary principle of military administration.

"In the second place, this disclosure serves to set once more in a clear light the undefined nature of the position held by General Halleck under the existing military system of the Administration, if that can be called a system, where system there would seem to be none.—For as before we have had the spectacle of a General-in-chief left by the President in total ignorance as to the plans of Gen. McClellan, so now we have the spectacle of a General-in-chief who, though apprized that Gen. Burnside meditated a movement, was not apprized by the President that the movement had been suspended at his own instance. And so little were General Halleck and the Secretary of War enlightened as to the true state of facts, that they urged the President to dismiss the two officers on whose information he had acted, as though the President, after he had made their opinions his own, could have honorably punished them for giving him counsel which he had judged to be more reliable than that all of his other advisers put together. For he *acted* on the advice of Generals Cochrane and Newton, without thinking it necessary to take either General Burnside or General Halleck or the Secretary of War into his confidence. The President doubtless knows better than we do how much the opinions of General Halleck are worth in deciding a military question, but it seems to us that while the latter holds the post of General in chief he should, at least, be treated with the respect due to his office. If thus far, he has failed to fulfil the expectations of either the President or the country, may it not be because of the 'very limited field within which he is permitted to display his abilities?'"

This is, indeed, a very mild stricture on the President, and on the whole mode in which the war has been conducted; but it does not relieve the Committee from the fearful responsibility of having charged the President with the commission of an offence under the cloak of which men have been dragged, in midnight hours, from their beds, to be immured in loathsome dungeons. To think that the President has had the hardihood to assume the responsibility for these arrests; when the charge of divulging the secret plans of our generals is brought home either to himself, the Secretary of War, or the Commander in-Chief, Gen. Halleck.—*Phila. Age.*

Another Attempt to put down a crippled Soldier.—In Monroe township, a young man who had never voted, and who was not identified with either party—a discharged soldier, who had lost his right arm in battle—asked the Republicans (they being in the majority in that township,) to do him the favor of placing him in nomination for the "paltry office of tax collector." They promised to do so, but when they assembled to nominate their ticket, they argued that "policy dictated that they should nominate a more *active politician* for the position," and the crippled soldier was dropped by them.—The day following the Democrats nominated *their* ticket, and the young cripple-soldier was named for the position he desired.—This provoked the Blacksnakes, and they worked with more zeal against the soldier than any man on the ticket. He was elected, however, after a severe fight, and defeated his opponent as he had defeated the rebels in the field. We are right glad to hear of his success, for it is but another evidence of the friendship of the Democratic party for those who have been unfortunate in battle. Go way, blacksnakes!—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Advertisements.

Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 20th of APRIL next:

Charles Will, Borough of Gettysburg.
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Israel Yount, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
F. D. Smith, Franklin township.
Maria C. Eicholtz, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
M. A. Miller, " "
George A. Corwell, " "
Henry Munshower, " "
George Bear, " "
John McCleary, " "
Benjamin Shriver, " "
Lawrence Brandt, Germany
John Eline, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Levi Krebs, " "
Marcellus H. Crouse, " "
Chr'n Raffensperger, Tyrone
A. M. Cook, " "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen
O. P. House, " "
John D. Becker, Huntington
Daniel H. Markley, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, " "
Jacob Martin, Oxford
George Shane, " "
Anthony Shanebrook, " "
Francis Bream, Cumberland
George W. Rex, Butler
David Keckler, " "
Henry Hartzel, " "
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban
Barney Bingham, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban
Conrad Mout, Latimore
Geo. C. Keidle, Mountpleasant "
J. E. Smith, " "
Robert M. Dicks, Reading "
Daniel Becker, Hamilton township.
Francis J. Wilson, Bor. of Berwick.
Henry Kobler, " "
Samuel S. Moritz, Freedom township.

STORE LICENSE.

Geo. F. Kalbfleisch, Bor. of Gettysburg.
Nathaniel Eames, Germany township.
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowago "

JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Dep'y.

Mar. 23, 1863. tc

Jurors for April Court.

GRAND JURY.

Berwick bor.—Wm. Bittinger, Foreman.
Hamilton—Henry Wolf, Geo. Jacobs.
Hamiltonban—George Herring.
Mountpleasant—Jos. Sheely, Samuel Wolf.
Union—Daniel Basehore.
Franklin—John Raffensperger.
Cumberland—John F. Currens.
Menallen—Clinton Swope.
Germany—David Weikert.
Freedom—John McCleary.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.
Gettysburg—Geo. F. Eckenrode.
Latimore—Warner Townsend.
Tyrone—Jacob Fidler.
Huntington—John Day.
Conowago—John Little.
Oxford—John Camp.
Reading—Solomon Miller.
Straban—Wm. Stallsmith.
Butler—Samuel Lentz.
Mountjoy—Peter Bushey.
Liberty—John Nunemaker.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Charles Polley, Jacob Beamer.
Hamilton—Daniel Ehrehart, George Baker.
Straban—John F. Felty, Isaac F. Brinkerhoff.
Oxford—John Lough.
Gettysburg—David Ziegler, Alex. Baugher.
Mountpleasant—John Felix, Anthony Smith.
Hamiltonban—Reuben Stem, Wm. Walter.
Menallen—George Adams, George Fohl.
Liberty—James Taylor.
Huntington—Jacob P. Asper, Benj. Gardner.
Conowago—Simon Harnish.
Germany—Samuel Weikert, Michael Fink.
Mountjoy—Samuel Durboraw, Baltzer Snyder.
Latimore—Isaac Myers.
Tyrone—John Feeser, Geo. W. Harman.
Franklin—Benjamin Deardorff, John Brady.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Jr., Wm. S. Hildebrand.
Union—Enoch Lefever, Daniel Geiselman.
Berwick tp.—Isaac Wolf.
Butler—John Hanes.
Freedom—Andrew Reed.
Berwick bor.—Jesse Bucher.

Mar. 23, 1863.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Wanted.

THE highest price paid for HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, at
Mar. 9, 1863. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.

April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practitioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and endeavor, faithfully and satisfactorily, to discharge them.

S. G. KINZER, M. D.,
N. G. KEIRLE, M. D.

Littlestown, March 1, 1863.

N. B. Being desirous of closing up my old business, those knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment.

S. G. KINZER, M. D.

March 2, 1863. 3m

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted.) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6. 1860.

Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by

JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond.

Feb. 23, 1863.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tt

SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. deso, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers, A. SCOTT & SON,

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at

DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

Good News for Everybody!

COME TO GOLDMAN'S,
AT SAMSON'S OLD STAND!
ALL NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Isaac Goldman, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's Old Corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's & Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety;
Dress Coats, a large variety;
Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety;
Vests, a large variety;
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags,
Knives, Port Monnaies,
Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c.
Heavy Boots, not to be beat;
Segars, Tobacco,
Fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling good Goods, at moderate profits, he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the Spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill" in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES.
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.

My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

ADVICE GRATIS.

May 12, 1862. tf

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,
FLOUR AND FEED,
With any quantity of
CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Sheneal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one, the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

Vinegar---Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*

Stratton, Bryant & Co's

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

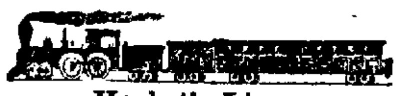
Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who may employ him. Charges moderate. Residence, in Mountpleasant township, half a mile south of Hann's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.

JOHN STALLSMITH,
Feb. 9, 1863. 2½m*

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.



Herbst's Line.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North street, Baltimore.—He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

SAMUEL HERBST.

March 16, 1863. 3m*

Dr. Schenck

SAVED MY LIFE.—I, JOHN C. GREEN, of the village of Tacony, in the city and county of Philadelphia, do hereby certify to the following facts:—That early last fall I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and I had chills alternately with fever, pain in my right side, breast and shoulder blades, with a distressing cough, and no expectoration. I kept getting worse until I took my bed. My appetite was gone, my bowels very irregular, fever and night sweats, attended with a distressing cough, which was very tight; my flesh had nearly all gone, and I was so weak that I could scarcely raise my head from the pillow, and I was truly an object of pity to behold.—My friends had been sent for to see me die, and my sick bed was surrounded by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who had come to witness my departure from this world.

When all rays of hope fled of my recovery, Dr. Conrad proposed to try SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, with a view of loosening my cough, and relieving me of the tough phlegm, and as a means of affording temporary relief, remarking at the same time, "that I was too far gone for the Syrup to be of any permanent benefit." My wife, anxious for the relief of my intense sufferings, procured some of the PULMONIC SYRUP. I found it afforded me relief, and continued using it. I could feel its healing influence upon my lungs.

Dr. Schenck was sent for. He came and examined my lungs with his respirometer. He found one lung nearly gone, but the other was sound. He said he could generally cure when one lung was diseased. I do honestly think that if I had not used Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines I could not have lived another week.—Sometimes my breath appeared almost gone. I continued to improve under its use, and many of my neighbors came to look at me as one raised from the dead.

My cough now became loose, and I felt something break where I had the pain in my breast, and I discharged large quantities of yellow matter. I have for weeks discharged and raised a spit-box full of matter every day, with hard lumps like grains of something.—My bowels now became regular and natural, and my appetite was so far improved that I could scarcely refrain from eating too much.—My strength improved, and I regained my strength.

I feel now as well as I ever did in my life, and can do as much work. I cannot run or go up stairs as fast as I used to, for one lung is partially gone and contracted; but it seems to me, like a man that has lost an eye, the other is the stronger. I feel now as though, when I see a person with a bad cough, or look as though they had Consumption, that I must go to them, and persuade them to go at once to Dr. Schenck and get examined. For fear those that read this may think as I did, that all certificates were made up to deceive the poor afflicted, I subjoin the certificate of my physician, and also a number of well-known inhabitants of Tacony who saw me at different times during my disease, and never expected to see me restored. I also append the certificate of the brothers of Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., who kindly watched over me, and fully believed they would consign my remains to the tomb; but, thanks to Dr. SCHENCK for his invaluable PULMONIC SYRUP, my life has been spared, and I am permitted to make the foregoing statement for the benefit of suffering mankind.

I reside at Tacony, and am well known by most of the people there, and will be gratified to have any person call upon me and learn more particulars of the great virtues of this medicine. JOHN C. GREEN.

The subscribers, members of the Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., of Holmesburg, Pa., do hereby certify that we know John C. Green, (who is a member in good standing in Lodge No. 260, I. O. of O. F.,) was dangerously ill with a low pulmonary consumption, last winter, so that they gave him up to die; that he is now fully restored to perfect health, and they believe his recovery was produced by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

We believe this certificate is correct in every particular.

HENRY NEFF, P. G.
ALFRED ROBINSON, P. G.
ABRAHAM ARTHUR, P. G.
J. M. OSMAN, N. G.
JOSHUA PHINEMORE,
JACOB WATERMAN, JR.
JAMES C. CALVER.

The undersigned, residents of Tacony, eight miles above Philadelphia, being well acquainted with John C. Green, and the circumstances attending his case, feel impelled with a deep sense of imperative duty to make universally known to the public his entire recovery from the very last stages of Pulmonary Consumption. So entirely helpless was his condition—having been but a brief period since in that rapidly sinking and emaciated state—as to utterly preclude, in the opinion of his physicians and friends, who watched by his bedside, all hopes of even a temporary recovery and restoration to his present robust health. Thus the careful use of your invaluable specific, the PULMONIC SYRUP, makes it, in our belief, under the circumstances of his previous prostrate, not to say dying condition, one of the most startling results that the whole annals of medical skill or science can produce. It deserves to be imperishably recorded to your credit, and secures to you—the greatest discoverer of an infallible cure for this hitherto remediless disease—a lasting monument and a world-wide reputation in the healing art, that no time may either diminish or destroy. Having witnessed Mr. Green's distressing struggle and suffering from a continual cough, superadded to the other symptoms consequent upon or attending the last stage of a pulmonary disease; and, moreover, it being so generally believed by his numerous friends that no human power could relieve or protract his life, much less restore him back again to his former health, we feel it thus our duty to give our unqualified testimony of Mr. Green's perfect recovery, by means of the exclusive use of your wonderful Syrup; and we should indeed rejoice if we could be made the humble instruments of relief and cure to others who may be so unfortunate as to be similarly affected.

DAVID CONRAD, M. D.
JESSE DURFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.
CHARLES HINCLE,
Captain of Steamboat Trenton.
ANDREW HEATH, JR.,
Capt. of Steamboat Washington.
JOSEPH HEAD, JR.
JESSE WATSON.
STEVEN LUCKENS.
ROBERT ALLYN.
MATTHEW TODEN.
JAMES TORBERT,
of Washington House, Tacony.
JOHN BLOOMBURY,
ALLEN VANDEGRIFF,
of Bucks county, Pa.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday. Letters for advice should always be directed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

Apr. 6, 1863. 1m

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn., the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

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Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

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Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

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